

# ARMY

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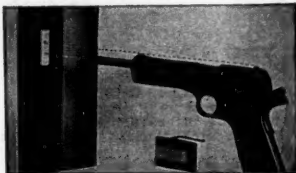
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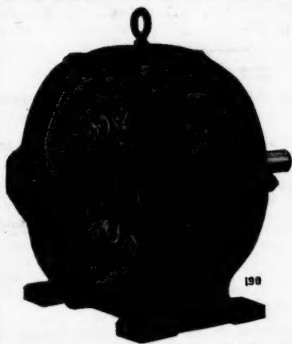
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Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.  
Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

#### Department and Division Commands.

**Eastern Department.**—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.  
**1st Division.**—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.  
**North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.**—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Col. John V. White.  
**South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.**—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.  
**1st Brigade.**—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Col. William A. Mann, 8d Inf.

**Central Department.**—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.  
**3d Cavalry Brigade.**—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.  
**2d Division.**—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.  
**4th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.  
**5th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

**6th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.  
**Southern Department.**—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.  
**Cavalry Division.**—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.  
**1st Cavalry Brigade.**—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.  
**2d Cavalry Brigade.**—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.  
**2d Brigade.**—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.  
**8th Brigade.**—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

**Western Department.**—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.  
**8d Division.**—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.  
**Pacific Coast Artillery District.**—Fort Miley, Cal. Col. S. M. Foote, C.A.C.  
**7th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

**Philippine Department.**—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

**Hawaiian Department.**—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.  
**1st Hawaiian Brigade.**—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

#### ENGINEERS

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

#### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

#### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Ambulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas.

#### CAVALRY.

**1st Cav.**—Hqrs., C. E. F. G, H, I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.  
**2d Cav.**—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
**3d Cav.**—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas;

I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M, Mission, Texas.

**4th Cav.**—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

**5th Cav.**—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Walsenburg, Colo.

**6th Cav.**—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

**7th Cav.**—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

**8th Cav.**—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

**9th Cav.** (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Naco, Ariz.; F and K, Douglas, Ariz.; L, Laing's Ranch, N. Mex.; M, Alamo Hueco, N. Mex.; N, Hachita, N. Mex.

**10th Cav.** (colored).—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troop, B, C, D, G, H, K and M, in field at Naco, Ariz.; Troops A, F, I and band, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop E, Nogales, Ariz. (Permanent station of all above Ft. Huachuca.) Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

**11th Cav.**—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Trinidad, Colo.; I, K, L and M, Ludlow, Colo.

**12th Cav.**—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex. The 2d and 3d Squadrons on duty in Colorado strike zone since May, 1914. Troops E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Canon City, Colo.; K, Ft. Meade, S.D.

**13th Cav.**—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N. Mex.—except Troops A and C, at Douglas, Ariz.; I at Fort Riley, Kas.

**14th Cav.**—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, E, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

**15th Cav.**—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

**1st Field Art.** (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

**2d Field Art.** (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

**3d Field Art.** (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

**4th Field Art.** (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

**5th Field Art.** (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

**6th Field Art.** (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Naco, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

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##### Company and Station.

**1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.**  
**2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.**  
**3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.**  
**4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.**  
**5th. Ft. Williams, Me.**  
**6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.**  
**7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.**  
**8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.**  
**9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.**  
**10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.**

**11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.**  
**12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.**  
**13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.**  
**14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.**  
**15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.**  
**16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.**  
**17th. Ft. Washington, Md.**  
**18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.**

**19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.**  
**20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.**  
**21st. Cristobal, C.Z., for duty at Ft. Randolph.**  
**22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.**  
**23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.**

**24th. Ft. Preble, Me.**  
**25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.**  
**26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.**  
**27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**  
**28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.**  
**29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**  
**30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.**  
**31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.**  
**32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.**

##### Company and Station.

**33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.**  
**34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.**  
**35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.**  
**36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.**  
**37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.**  
**38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**  
**39th. On duty as Infantry at Brownsville, Texas.**  
**40th. Ft. Howard, Md.**  
**41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.**  
**42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.**

**43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.**  
**44th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone**  
**45th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.**  
**46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.**  
**47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.**  
**48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.**  
**49th. Ft. Williams, Me.**  
**50th. Ft. Levett, Me.**  
**51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.**  
**52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.**  
**53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.**  
**54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.**  
**55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.**

**56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.**  
**57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**  
**58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.**  
**59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.**  
**60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**  
**61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.**  
**62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.**  
**63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.**  
**64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.**  
**65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**  
**66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.**  
**67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**

**68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.** **118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.**

**Arrived January, 1913.** **119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.**

**69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.** **120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.**

**70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.** **121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.**

**71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.** **122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.**

**72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.** **123d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.**

**73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.** **124th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.**

**74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.** **125th. Ft. Worden, Wash.**

**75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.** **126th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.**

**Arrived January, 1913.** **127th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas.**

**76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.** **128th. Ft. Adams, R.I.**

**77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.** **129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.**

**78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.** **130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.**

**79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.** **131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.**

**80th. Key West Bks., Fla.** **132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.**

**81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.** **133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.**

**82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.** **134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.**

**83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.** **135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.**

**84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.** **136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.**

**85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.** **137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.**

**86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.** **138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.**

**87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.** **139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.**

**88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.** **140th. Ft. Howard, Md.**

**89th. Ft. Williams, Me.** **141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.**

**90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.** **142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.**

**91st. Jackson Bks., La.; to sail from San Francisco January, 1915, for Honolulu, H.T.** **143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.**

**92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.** **144th. Ft. Amador for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.**

**93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.** **145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.**

**94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.** **146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.**

**95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.** **147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**

**96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.** **148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.**

**97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.** **149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.**

**98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.** **150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.**

**99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila, Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.** **151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.**

**100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.** **152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.**

**101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.** **153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.**

**102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.** **154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.**

**103d. Ft. Howard, Md.** **155th. Ft. Williams, Me.**

**104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1915.** **156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.**

**105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July 1909.** **157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.**

**106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.** **158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**

**107th. Ft. Preble, Me.** **159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.**

**108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.** **160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.**

**109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.** **161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.**

**110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.** **162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.**

**111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.** **163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.**

**112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.** **164th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas.**

**113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.** **165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.**

**114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.** **166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.**

**115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.** **167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.**

**116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.** **168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.**

**117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.** **169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.**

**Coast Artillery bands.**—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th, Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

#### INFANTRY.

**1st Inf.**—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

**2d Inf.**—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## DIVISION OF NAVAL MILITIA.

That the Division of Naval Militia Affairs would be able to do its work better if separated from the other bureaus and placed under the Secretary of the Navy is the idea of Comdr. Frederic B. Bassett, jr., in charge of the Division, who puts it in the form of a recommendation in his annual report, already briefed in our columns. Operating as it does at present under the Bureau of Navigation the Division suffers from delays consequent upon the sending all communications through the Bureau, and as it has dealings with all the bureaus the advantage of not having it under any one bureau is manifest. The partial elimination of the defect of inadequate equipment is expected to bring about an improvement along all lines in the Naval Militia the coming year. For the present the appropriation of \$200,000 will suffice for the upkeep of material and equipment now in the possession of the Naval Militia and for the gradual supply of new equipment. The annual inspections last June showed that the Naval Militia, with the exception of two divisions in South Carolina was qualified to participate in the allotment of Federal funds. The appropriation of \$125,000 for 1916 for the expenses of the Naval Militia personnel when on cruise or in encampment ashore should be increased to \$250,000. In districts remote from offices under the Department retired officers could be profitably employed—as Naval Militia inspector-instructors. In many cases officers in charge of branch hydrographic offices, officers on inspection and recruiting duty and others should be able to perform the work of inspector-instructors. Officers on branch hydrographic and recruiting duty have already done good work in Naval Militia instruction. The Naval Militia showed an increase in numbers in the year and from the enthusiasm evoked by the passage of the Naval Militia Act a larger improvement still should be looked for in the coming year. The lapsing of the Indiana division was not due to its failure at the inspection, but to the fact that it was composed almost entirely of students of the Culver School whose age did not conform to the eighteen to forty-five limit. To insure proper accounting for Government property and prompt answering of correspondence the report recommends that at least one yeoman be assigned not only to each ship lent to the naval militia, but to those organizations also without ships.

Wisconsin should have a vessel assigned to it as soon as possible. The recommendation of the General Board for the assignment of the older battleships now in reserve to the states is approved. The plan would send the U.S.S. Illinois to Brooklyn for the 2d N.Y. Battalion; the Maine to Manhattan for the 1st N.Y. Battalion and the 1st N.J. Battalion; the Alabama to Boston for the Massachusetts Naval Militia and the Kentucky to the Delaware river for the 2d N.J. Battalion and the 1st Pennsylvania Battalion. The withdrawal of several vessels from the Naval Militia, owing to their bad condition, has been due, in part, to the shortage of Navy shipkeepers. The Naval Militia personnel has too little time for their more important duties to give any of it to the repair or preservation of material. A special board is now considering the question whether ships should be lent outright to the Naval Militia or in "reserve commission." Shipkeepers have been changed on too short notice. Officers of the Navy should make cruises with the Naval Militia and should report on board ship several days before the start. Naval Militia officers, especially of ordnance, are urged to cruise with the regular fleet to learn the gun-crew methods of training. Seventeen officers in the year took advantage of this opportunity.

The Naval Militia General Board should meet at least once a year. The policy of the Division will be

to consult the Naval Militia freely in the matter of framing rules for it. Regret is expressed that no Naval Militia officers took the compass course at the Naval Observatory. During the spring floods on the Ohio and the Mississippi the Naval Militia of Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana did excellent service in saving life and property. Unfortunately such splendid instruction as Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Abernathy, U.S.N., gave to the Massachusetts Naval Militia has not been given to the Naval Militia of all states. Typhoid inoculation is recommended for the whole Naval Militia personnel. Much is expected from the board appointed in May last to formulate examinations for the entire Naval Militia personnel. The Division is so burdened with work that it needs a large increase in the clerical force. Among some of the defects and needs noted in the Naval Militia by the Division head are these: Tendency among some organizations to regard the Naval Militia as an infantry force only; failure to answer letters from the Division; general lack of instruction and proper text-books; important drills too often are perfunctory; unsatisfactory condition of bedding; failure to keep the Division informed of needs; different state organizations should not be put on board a ship at the same time. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 130 divisions in the United States comprising 596 officers and 7,132 enlisted men. New York led all the states with a total personnel of 1,435, California being second with 698, and Massachusetts third with 648.

## A CITIZEN ARMY.

It would be interesting to know how the United States can secure "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms," which President Wilson declares in his message we must depend upon in case of war. Would our citizens at large assume in sufficient number in time of peace the duties of a trained soldier? It is very hard work now to secure recruits for National Guard organizations even with the inducements of club life which many armories offer. While a few generous employers encourage enlistment, these constitute but a small part of the great whole. The majority offer no encouragement, and some of them cannot afford to do so. To assume that this condition of things is going to alter, and that the National Guard can be increased from its present paper strength of some 115,000 enlisted men to 500,000 or more in time of peace, is an idle dream. It can never be accomplished unless Congress appropriates millions of dollars for attractive pay. How difficult it would be for the average citizen to become a trained marksman, is best illustrated by the small percentage of skilled shots in the National Guard, which has a systematic course of practice laid down, but which many men side-track for lack of time.

Numerous officers and men of the National Guard make serious sacrifices in performing their military duties, and the wonder is that they are as efficient as they are, especially as often happens under discouragement. Men of trades who belong to the National Guard lose their pay when absent a day or week for military work. How many of the great firms throughout the United States will encourage their workmen to join the National Guard and agree not to dock their pay when absent for camp and rifle practice? The scheme of President Wilson's to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuvers, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps is beautiful in theory, but utterly impracticable in fact. The demands on the time of citizens now in the National Guard in order to become efficient soldiers, is now a most serious problem, and it is getting beyond the limit of many.

As to how little states sometimes value the military training of its National Guard, we have the fact that the great state of New York failed last year to provide any money for camps or field service, has cut down needed appropriations and the National Guard has been two years without field instruction. Twenty years ago the troops received more regular training, but of late years it has been getting very irregular, and appears to be thought of less consequence. This want of appreciation on the part of Governors and Legislators as to the needs of the National Guard is very discouraging to its members, besides being a criminal neglect. Even at the height of the Mexican crisis, when it looked as if the Guard would be needed for active service, it did not stir the New York Legislature to action. Are matters going to get any better in the future? If this great state neglects its National Guard, what may other states do?

In a supplementary written statement to the House Naval Committee on Dec. 12 Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said the Navy was suffering more from a shortage of officers than from a shortage of men. It will necessarily be several years before the requirements can be met, as the supply of officers is regulated by the Naval Academy yearly output. From captain to admiral officers are being promoted at an age that will permit of very little service in the latter grade before retirement. A board which has been considering these conditions is now preparing its report. Of the expense of campaigns carried on across the water at any great distance, Admiral Blue said: "I worked out the figures some time ago and found that in order to keep our fleet supplied with fuel and provisions while operating 5,000 to 6,000 miles from its base in the United States about 200 merchant vessels would be required.

Naturally we would hope to get these vessels from the merchant marine." Admiral Blue said that the U.S. Navy has now more auxiliary vessels than any other nation in time of peace. By far the greater part of the 200 auxiliaries would be needed to carry coal and fuel oil. For peace purposes we have all the auxiliaries required for a fleet of twenty-one battleships. What is needed most is a reserve, trained and organized, made up of honorably discharged enlisted men. If such a force were authorized all that would be necessary would be to organize them and give them periodical drills on board ship in order to keep them in touch with the Service, and when they are needed they would fall into their stations like old experienced hands. There are about twenty thousand from which we can draw, and there are being graduated each year about four thousand of this type of man, whom it is wrong to lose track of. Admiral Blue pointed out to the committee that a modern dreadnought like the Pennsylvania takes no more men to man her than one of the old battleships which is not worth one-fourth the Pennsylvania in fighting value. It is apparent that the increased value of the personnel comes in in manning the modern ship. For instance, 1,000 men on a ship like the Pennsylvania can do as much effective fighting as, if not more than, 4,000 or 5,000 men on ships like the Kentucky, Kearsarge and ships of that class. The number of men required to make good the loss in casualties he thought would be about ten per cent., and he believed that this supply could be obtained from the reserve of ex-enlisted men by giving them a moderate compensation to keep up their interest in the Service and to bring them up once each year for a drill and keep them in good training and good condition. Admiral Blue said he had not heard of any report from Admiral Badger on turning over the fleet apologizing for its condition.

The recommendation of the Secretary of War for a thousand additional officers for the Regular Army and the training of Volunteer officers at students' camps and colleges will be endorsed by all students of military problems. It is a crime to send untrained or partly trained citizen soldiers to war with inefficient officers. This Government sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the Civil War by sending them into battle in command of inexperienced officers. Not until the second year of the Civil War were there any efficient officers on either side excepting the graduates of the West Point Military Academy and those who came from the Regular Army. In asking for one thousand additional officers the Secretary of War indicates that he realizes that it is impossible to train enlisted men with officers who are not well grounded in the principles of military science. The first step in securing trained troops is to develop a corps of trained officers. The only professional soldiers in the German army are the commissioned officers. Non-commissioned officers are semi-professional soldiers, while the enlisted men have not served to exceed three years in the army. A large proportion of the German soldiers who come from the educational institutions have had only one year's training in the army. The strength of the German army lies in the high state of efficiency of its officers. If the Russian army had as highly trained officers as the German army the Czar's troops would be in Berlin by this time. It is not a question of the bravery of the soldiers, but the inefficiency of the Russian officers. Russia has millions of brave and heroic soldiers, but comparatively few competent officers to lead them. The Secretary in his report clearly shows that there is a shortage of officers for the Regular Army and that the country has none for a Volunteer Army.

As it is well to see ourselves as others see us, we commend to attention this from the London Army and Navy Gazette: "War is, unfortunately, nearly as catching as measles, and this statement just now requires no proof. The fact has recently come home to the minds of the people of the United States, who with much to lose and nothing to gain by embarking on war find themselves more or less involved in trouble with Turkey, and even more put to it to steer clear of war with Mexico. The situation with regard to China and Japan is also uneasy, and taking one consideration with another, it can cause no surprise that the acknowledged weakness of the United States military organization is regarded with a certain amount of anxiety. The situation of the States is indeed not altogether unlike our own, and the additional security afforded by their geographical position, though a strong factor, is no longer the shield that it was. Like Great Britain, the States have a strong navy and strong ideas of foreign policy, backed up by a weak army. The only difference is that their foreign policy is much more defiant than ours has been for the last sixty years or more, while their army is infinitely weaker. All these considerations, and many more, are now being urged in the American press, and the upshot will be looked for with interest in this country."

It is suggested that one element of the opposition Representative Gardner finds in his attempt to carry out his scheme of an investigation into our preparations for war is the objection old members of the Service committees find to an investigation which may bring them under criticism for neglect to make proper provision for the needs of the Army and Navy.

Paymaster General Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., has issued a list of "don'ts" for letter writers in the Navy Department which includes the following: "Don't write at all unless you have something to say; and having said it, stop. Don't answer a letter just because somebody else wants you to. If you did, many a purposeless correspondence might go on indefinitely. Don't give reasons or explanations unless they are called for. Don't write anything in a perfunctory way; remember always that each letter or indorsement should bear the impress of the writer's dignity, courtesy and intelligence. Don't hesitate to say 'no' if that is the proper answer; having said it, don't attempt to suggest an alternative aimed to circumvent your own 'no.' Don't discuss people; discuss things. Don't write anything quarrelsome; it would probably not be signed. Don't get excited; or, if you do, don't record the fact on paper. Don't use long words when it can be helped (and it generally can). Don't say 'shall,' 'must,' or 'should' if you mean 'will'; 'verbal' when you mean 'oral,' 'amount' when you mean 'quantity,' 'in reference' when you mean 'with reference,' 'in accord' when you mean 'in accordance,' 'hardly' when you mean 'scarcely,' or 'with the view of' when you mean 'with a view to.' Don't send a letter back unless the regulations require it. Originals are worth far more than copies for future reference. Don't try to put a whole letter into the 'subject'; leaving nothing at all to say under it. Don't write anything that has the least semblance of inflicting a punishment or of encroaching in any other way on the proper prerogatives of any other bureau or office. The legitimate function of this particular bureau is to supply the fleet and to account therefor; and any attempt at aggressive expansion must of necessity have the effect of crippling our work and, to that extent, weakening the Navy—it being a fact beyond dispute that if we simply mind our own business there is plenty of it to take up all our time."

Answering unwarranted criticisms of Army social life made by a lawyer in a piece of special pleading before a Philadelphia court, "J. R. D." in the New York Sun writes: "For a long generation I have had the privilege of intercourse with officers and their families at various posts. I have had constant opportunity to note the quality and methods of the social life that prevails. I confidently affirm that the standard is above the average of the outside world; that the intercourse of men and women there is as a rule wholesome and sufficiently restrained; that young people are safeguarded to a degree one seldom finds elsewhere, and that in no other circles have gentlemen greater influence for good. Army officers have reason to be proud of their wives, for they are the conserving power of all that is best in their lives. Such men and women guard the social life of their posts with scrupulous care. Human nature is the same everywhere, and every now and then an Army post suffers from the evil conduct of one or more of its members. If it is possible to efface the wrong without publicity and to restore the offender it is a point of honor with his or her associates to do all in their power toward this end. I doubt if in any other communities are efforts made with such kindness, patience and self-sacrifice. Nevertheless they sometimes fail. Then there is only one course open; the law of self-preservation calls for the retirement of the wrongdoer. Otherwise the members of the post are recreant to their most sacred trust, the good name and fame of their homes. As a rule no written law is evoked; there are methods of procedure that call for no statement and that are amply sufficient. It is good for the Army that such obtain, and it would be well if they could be enforced in many other circles. At the same time many of the best men and women in our Army often suffer cruelly for thus doing their duty. The justly expelled become virulent in their hatefulness, and their infamous calumnies are widespread and long lived."

When a member of his congregation objected to the singing of Gospel hymns set to opera music the worthy clergyman to whom he complained said he saw no reason why the devil should have all the best tunes. This does not apply, strictly speaking, to the popular air, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," except as a suggestion that we ought not to be deprived of the good tune because it may possibly give offense to worthy people. It can only be a few over-sensitive on the subject of neutrality who object as some have done to the playing of the popular Irish air by the 2d U.S. Cavalry, at the recent horse show in New York city. Our worthy Secretary of War, who appears to have a saving sense of humor, has not been guilty of the absurdity of prohibiting the playing of this tune. "Tipperary" is only one of many popular airs played by the British bands, and it would be just as consistent to prohibit the playing of "America" because it is the same air as "God Save the King." The latter is a British national air played by British bands every day. Then again the American song, "Everybody's Doing It," is played by some British bands as a marching tune, and also "The Girl I Left Behind Me." These and numerous other airs, including "Annie Laurie" and famous Irish and Scotch airs, might just as well be prohibited as "Tipperary" because British bands play them. Even Count von Bernstorff, who is credited with being somewhat of a sensitive nature, has no objection to "Tipperary." Having a musical ear, the Count, we are informed, while dining at Café Boulevard in New York city a few nights ago heartily applauded with other guests when the orchestra struck up "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." The Count remarked to his friend that it was quite an inspiring air and that it made him feel like marching himself.

In his "Manual of Military Training," which has just come from the press, Capt. James A. Moss, 29th Inf., U.S.A., has given us another valuable, handy, practical book, which is intended primarily for company officers of the Organized Militia, and for use in connection with the training and instruction of cadets in our military schools; and, secondarily, as a handy reference and guide for company officers of the Regular Army, the aim of the manual being to make efficient fighting companies and to qualify our Militia officers and our cadets for the duties and responsibilities of company officers of Volunteers. The manual is profusely illustrated with excellent cuts, and also has a copious index. It is virtually a compilation of drill matter for which a company commander would ordinarily consult some eight or ten different manuals. In other words, in one single volume of medium size and weight the company officer is given almost

everything he is required to know in order to drill, instruct, train and command his company properly, both in peace and in war. To quote from the preface: "This manual is a presentation of the elements of military training as manifested in the training and instruction of a company. The book contains everything pertaining to the training and instruction of company officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and the officer who masters its contents and who makes his company proficient in the subjects embodied therein will be in every way qualified to command with credit and satisfaction, in peace and in war, a company that will be an efficient fighting weapon." Price \$1.90, postpaid. Sales agent: George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis.

Of the length of the tour of duty in the Philippines a non-commissioned officer of long service writes: "I hope I will be fortunate enough this time to complete my entire tour and return with my health. Eight years ago I returned in mighty poor shape. I notice there is some agitation towards cutting the tour from three to two years, and I sincerely hope your paper will do all it can in favor of the two year tour, as I know from experience that three years is too long in that climate; especially for men in my position who have to work hard all day year in and out, and cannot afford a trip to Japan, China or Camp John Hay. An officer, more especially a captain or one of higher rank, can afford these cool and invigorating trips, but we cannot, so we must put up with our daily grind and the heat for our entire tour, and it is too much. A little agitation in the columns of your paper will do a great deal for the two year tour, and I sincerely trust you will help a good and just act along till it is settled."

The Boston Transcript thinks that the great value of the report of the Secretary of War at the present time is in its enlightenment of public opinion, in its demonstration of the meagreness of our present Army and Militia in comparison with requirements which if not foreseen nevertheless should not be ignored, and in its warning against the danger of postponing reform and reinforcement until we can reach the ideal scheme of reorganization worked out in some council of perfection. What he wants to do he wants to do now, and it will require but a short statute to authorize him to put his recommendations in effect, indeed Congress might give him the desired authorization by simply enlarging a few items of the regular appropriation bill.

A special Board of Claims, appointed by order of Gen. Frederick Funston, spent a month prior to Sept. 17 at Vera Cruz considering certain claims, aggregating some \$250,000, for damages done by the United States in the occupation of Vera Cruz. This board disallowed most of the claims and scaled the rest down to less than a tenth of their face, but the American Army authorities left Vera Cruz without reaching any basis of settlement. Some of the items covered by the claims, such as occupation of quarters, light, water and some of the railroad service, were paid, but the bulk of the claims remain unpaid, on the basis of the Claims Board's rulings.

In a circular letter the American Defense League, organized in New York Nov. 25, says: "The object of the League is not hostility toward any nation, but simply a movement to conserve our national policy of peace by urging the necessity of military preparedness. We believe that the unprepared military condition of our country is so evident in its broad lines that active work, not talk, is needed, and that chapters or branches of the League should be formed in every locality as quickly as possible. Public opinion must be aroused. Newspaper publicity, meetings by citizens, lectures, letters to Congressmen are among the most obvious means of doing this."

"Why not face the facts and face them now?" asks the Philadelphia Public Ledger. "The United States has an Army that would form hardly the skeleton of a force adequate to repel the invasion of a first rate Power. Our National Guard is good in patches, but it is the victim of a short-sighted economy. A million men, trained to bear arms, is not too large a defensive force for 100,000,000 people. This does not mean that the 1,000,000 men should be withdrawn from industrial life; they would be made up of the standing army, a paid but volunteer militia and a regular army and militia line of reserve."

A correspondent asks: "How would it do for the state of New York or for every coast bordered state to take measures for the defense of their own ports by building and manning its own dreadnoughts, submarines or other means of protection if the National Government does not provide adequate protection? The states are able to do it and thus provide a militia of the sea." The states would first have to secure the repeal of so much of Art. 2, Sec. 10 of the Constitution of the United States as provides that no state shall "keep ships of war in time of peace."

In a business circular issued by an old London wine house we find this statement: "Our information regarding the stock of wine in Rheims is that less damage has been done than might have been anticipated. The Fine Wines of 1911, we have every reason to hope, will be shipped in the spring as originally intended." So it would appear that the Germans have not drunk up all the French wines within their reach, as current reports would make it appear.

The fortifications of the canal are now included in one coast defense known as the Coast Defenses of Panama, with headquarters at Cristobal, Canal Zone. The 44th and 119th Companies are stationed at Fort Sherman; the 21st Company is stationed in Cristobal for duty at Fort Randolph; the 45th and 144th Companies are stationed at Fort Amador for duty at Fort Grant; the 81st Company is stationed at Fort Grant.

War is at present being waged in over twenty lands, if we reckon separately the military operations in the larger German and British colonies; and there is fighting on every sea.

#### AVIATION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

One of the annual reports that should receive prompt and favorable consideration is that of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., which includes a recommendation that consideration be given by the War Department to the training of men of the National Guard in the work of aviation and to the establishment of a reserve corps of flying men throughout the country.

The present war in Europe has demonstrated beyond all controversy the value of an Aviation Corps, and Congress cannot be too liberal in appropriations for our aviation service in both Navy and Army and its establishment on a firm basis with proper recognition of the claims of rank as well as of organization. There would seem to be no sufficient reason for delaying the bestowal of the title of "military aviator" upon officers of the Army who have shown themselves entirely qualified for a place in the aviation section of the Signal Corps. Of the sixteen officers at the San Diego Aviation School one, Capt. Hollis LeR. Muller, U.S.A., holds the American record for altitude flight, having attained an elevation of 16,794 feet, or 3.18 miles, returning with a careful detailed report of his observations. Another officer of the Aviation School, Capt. L. E. Goodier, jr., U.S.A., is now lying in the hospital, suffering from the injuries inflicted while he was making a flight with one of the manufacturers competing in the prize contest for American aeroplanes. Capt. A. S. Cowan, U.S.A., who is in command of the San Diego Aviation School, is at present limited, as are the other officers of the School, to the title of "Junior Military Aviator."

In 1912, the first year, the "Mackay Army Aviation Cup," as it is officially known, was won by Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th U.S. Inf. That contest was to test the skill of the operator in handling his machine, and the competitor also had to report on the nature of the country covered. Last year the test was reconnaissance work on a small scale, and it was by teams. Only a small body of troops was used. The winners were Lieut. J. E. Carberry, 6th Inf., as pilot, and Lieut. Fred Seydel, Coast Art. Corps, as observer. The names of the 1912 and 1913 winners of the contest appear on two of the ten spaces provided for that purpose on the cup.

This year's contest for the Mackay Cup, held Dec. 18, is to assume the aspect of actual war time conditions. The competition will take place in California, near San Diego, the site of the Army Aviation School. In order to make the contest as nearly as possible a test of what the aviators could do in time of actual war, the other arms of the Service have been called on to furnish men who will take the part of the "enemy." Columns of marines, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry will be moving about over a large tract of country and the competing aviators will be obliged to make a bird's-eye reconnaissance survey of these "enemy" forces and report thereon. Each entry will be a team composed of a pilot and an observer. The "enemy" will be drawn from the 4th Regiment of Marines, the Artillery and Infantry at Fort Rosecrans and a squadron of the 1st Cavalry from San Ysidro, Cal.

The troops of the "enemy" will follow routes unknown to the competitors and distant at least 100 miles from the starting point of the competition. Each team will be handed a memorandum of instructions fifteen minutes before taking the air. They must then proceed to reconnoiter the troops and return to a designated point without landing in the meantime. The troops must be graphically located on a map furnished with the order of instructions. Upon return a written report must be submitted covering the time and place of "enemy's" location, the direction of the "enemy's" movement at that time, the rate of movement, the composition of the main body and any other valuable facts.

If any competing aviation team falls below 2,500 feet at any time during the flight before it reaches the reporting point that team will be disqualified. To get below 2,500 feet is considered "suicidal" when on such an expedition. Furthermore, if at any time any team falls below 3,000 feet one point will be deducted for every minute or fraction thereof that the team remains below that altitude. There will be a possible total of 250 points, of which fifty have to do with the altitude of the competing teams.

Another fifty points will be for accuracy in locating the main column of the "enemy." Any location of troops on the right road and within a quarter of a mile of the correct location will be considered perfect.

Accuracy in reporting strength of regiments, battalions or squadrons, companies, troops or batteries counts another fifty points. A perfect mark on this phase of the test will require accuracy down to companies, troops or batteries.

The time required will count another fifty points. The team making the best time will be given a perfect mark and from the scores of the others one point will be deducted for each two minutes or fraction thereof by which they are slower than the winner.

The other fifty points will be for the brevity, clarity, form, legibility and general appearance of the report. The best will be given a perfect mark. There will be a board of judges, consisting of three representatives of the Army and two of the Aero Club of America.

The students of the Aviation School before qualifying for advance in rank must make a straight-away cross-country flight of 100 miles and return. Two days are allowed, and there may be a landing only at the end of the 100 miles. He must make a flight of 160 miles and bring in a description of the country, submitting a map and a written report. Another "examination paper" calls for thirty-minute flight at an altitude between 2,500 and 3,000 feet.

One aero squadron will consist of twenty officers and ninety-six men, with an equipment of eight machines and sixteen motor vehicles. There are at present about twenty-six officers and 170 men eligible for service in this 1st Aero Squadron. Congress has made provision for sixty officers and 260 men, and it is expected that by July 1, 1915, all 260 of the men will be in the aviation section.

#### THE NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

Gen. Sir John French in his reports has repeatedly borne the highest testimony to the work performed by the British Royal Flying Corps. He says: "Almost every day new methods for employing them, both strategically and tactically, are discovered and put into practice. The development of their use and employment has indeed been quite extraordinary, and I feel sure that no effort should be spared to increase their numbers and perfect their equipment and efficiency." This statement of Sir John applies equally well to our own flying corps.

Capt. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., in charge of naval aeronautics, explained to the House Committee on Naval Affairs that the Department had adopted the word "aero-

nautics" instead of "aviation" as it is more comprehensive. The aeronautic service of the Navy has only just begun to be organized. The absence in Turkish waters of the only aeronautic ship is a great handicap to the Service. The naval service has now twelve aeroplanes, sixteen qualified officers as pilots and fifty men trained as mechanics. The Navy is handicapped severely by the fact that there is very little water flying anywhere in the world. There are no types of the foreign motors for the water fliers here now because our order for them has been held up by the war. Captain Bristol said that the Navy should go into the development of the dirigible. The aeroplane can see the submarine and mines beneath the water and can guide the dirigible to them. The airship could then drop near enough to the water to drop bombs of a high explosive either to destroy the mines or the submarines. Air craft form the only real protection against submarines, according to Captain Bristol. Covering a large area of the water surface they could detect underwater craft and signal back to the surface craft or airships.

A submarine must have its periscope out of the water or only recently out for discharging a torpedo with any accuracy. It is harmless to surface ships while it is beneath the water. A bomb can be got down to the submarine by means of a properly arranged fuse, and either explodes on hitting the submarine or explodes at a set distance with a distance fuse. Two hundred pounds of high explosive might disable a submarine that was not submerged more than thirty or forty feet. An aeroplane can detect a submarine to a depth of from fifty to one hundred feet. Picket boats are needed in the air service as rescue boats when a forced landing has to be made, in training officers and men. These craft are hydroplanes or gliders, a very fast type of motor boat. Sea aeroplanes will not need tenders, for the ships will hoist them on board. There should be ordered thirty-two aeroplanes and two dirigibles. There should be at least 100 aeroplanes for the fleet, which would mean 200 officers, with a reserve of 100 planes. These 400 officers would not devote their time exclusively to air work. This supply of aeroplanes would cost about \$2,200,000.

A fleet would need a hundred air machines because, taking a fleet of sixteen battleships representing three miles in length and with a radius of 300 miles around that fleet, there would be a circle of 1,900 miles, and there should be one aeroplane for every forty miles of the circumference for scouting work, or fifty aeroplanes for one fleet with the same number in reserve. Aeroplanes would go out on the radii of this circle so that at night-fall the fleet commander would know that there were no submarines or torpedo craft within the distance they could cover during the darkness to make an attack. The aeroplane would leave the outer rim at dark and come back the 300 miles at a speed of eighty or ninety miles an hour, steering by the compass, or, if necessary, it could wait on the water till daylight like a wearied albatross or seagull. As the surface craft would require ten hours to cover the distance the air craft would have a great advantage in time. Radio reports from the ships of the fleet would also assist in the steering, but none of our naval air craft are yet fitted with radio. Captain Bristol must have smiled inwardly when the committee asked him whether he could profitably spend a million dollars in the next fiscal year on the development of the air service. He emphatically said he could and more. If a large sum were appropriated by the Government it would act as a stimulus to the domestic aeroplane industry, which is looking up, although by no means what it ought to be, "our manufacturers lacking good engineering knowledge."

The suggestion that officers so highly specialized as those from Annapolis were not needed in aviation and that a new corps should be established did not appeal to Captain Bristol. The best men will be needed in the air craft. Besides, if a new corps is established, what is to be done with the men when they become a bit passé, for air craft need young men. Captain Bristol explained that he had already begun a sort of reserve by getting a list of all the qualified aviators in the country that would volunteer for service in case of emergency, while in the Naval Militia there has been begun the organization of aeroplane sections, with the prospect of dirigible sections later. Two commissioned officers should be in each air craft. Eventually the development of the aeroplane may result in an officer and a crew being on a machine. The enlisted men of the Navy have thus far been trained chiefly as mechanics, but later the training instruction will be extended to see whether the men will answer as pilots. Captain Bristol presented the form of a law he would like to see passed giving to the officers and enlisted men increased pay on account of "the extraordinary risk" they run. The U.S. air navy must consist of aeroplanes, semi-rigid or non-rigid airships, and rigid airships, classified thus: the aeroplane is the torpedoboot destroyer of the air, the semi-rigid or non-rigid airship the cruiser, and the rigid airship the battleship. The air cruisers will also lay mines. The air navy is destined to be as important a part of the country's fighting strength as battleships or submarines. The front of the fleet in action has now become a vertical plane, with ships under, on and above the water.

At the beginning of the war France had 22 dirigibles and 1,400 aeroplanes; Russia, 18 and 800; Great Britain, 9 and 400; Belgium, 2 and 100; Germany, 40 and 1,000; Austria, 8 and 400; and Serbia, 60 aeroplanes, while the United States had only twenty-three aeroplanes. These figures for foreign countries include all the public and private machines, in fact, all the governments could lay their hands on. In the United States private machines are not available as they are not constructed for military purposes. Captain Bristol recently tried to find out how many private planes he could get for naval uses and discovered that only one machine was obtainable. According to the latest information, the aeroplane strength of the contending sides in Europe has been as follows: Allies in March, 721; in August, 2,700; in December, 3,380. Germans-Austrians, in March, 675; in August, 1,400; in December, 2,000. That is, the strength of the Allies is five times greater than their aeroplane fleet in March, while their enemies have increased three times in the same period. In the matter of dirigibles the Allies had 43 in March, 51 in August and 64 in December. The Germans-Austrians had, respectively, 30, 48 and 68.

The gain in aeroplanes from March to December was this: Austria from 120 to 600; Germany, from 555 to 1,000; France, from 421 to 1,400; Russia, from 262 to 1,000; Belgium, from 24 to 60; Japan, from 14 to 20; and Great Britain, from 400 (August) to 900. In dirigibles alone Germany lacks only four of equaling the combined strength of Britain, France, Russia and Japan. The only country to show a decrease in air fleet strength since August is little Belgium. If ocean fleets could be increased in the same ratio there would be

scarcely room for merchant ships on the North Sea. While the Allies have far outstripped the Teutonic allies in aeroplane strength, the latter have caught up and passed the Allies in dirigibles, a gain due to the rapid construction of Zeppelins.

The machines used in this country are for exhibition, and with very little range of action and not suited either to the Army or the Navy. In a recent competition which the Army tried to carry off at San Diego only one machine qualified. The development of the aeroplane industry in this country does not insure a supply of machines in an emergency. All dangerous feats of flying are discouraged in the naval air service. Captain Bristol thinks that the aeroplane may be developed in time for the use of bombs or torpedoes, but this use has not been efficiently demonstrated in the present war. He does not see how air craft can get near enough to warships to drop explosives with any degree of accuracy, but the aeroplane might be developed to a point where it could come down close to the water, launch its torpedo outside the range of the ship's effective gunfire, launch its torpedo and then rise and fly away. No definite information has been received as to the effectiveness of the metal arrows which, it is said, have been launched from foreign air craft. Several American aviators officers are abroad with instructions to learn all they can of the war uses of air machines, and they will doubtless return with much valuable information.

#### TESTIMONY OF FOREIGN EXPERTS.

Beckwith Havens, the American flyer, at present in London, speaking of the matter recently, said: "So far as mere scout duty is concerned I think the fact that in spite of a battle line hundreds of miles long and millions of men for the work there has not been a single great coup recorded. That big surprises are unheard of speaks for itself. These months of work have only begun to teach military men the possibilities of the aeroplane. If the war continues until next spring I look to see immense profit made of present experiences, and things attempted and accomplished that will establish the status of the aerial vehicle for all time. One thing not expected by any of us has proved the case, and that is the pilot officer is safer from personal harm than the officer of any other branch of the service. The percentage of killed and wounded among the officers of the flying corps, despite their almost continuous service since the beginning of the war, is said to be lower than that of any other branch. If anyone doubts the appreciation accorded the aeroplane by the armies and navies involved in this war, the fact that every aeroplane and motor factory of any standing throughout the world is working full force day and night should reassure him."

#### TESTIMONY AS TO OUR SUBMARINES.

In his testimony before the Naval Committee of the House Dec. 15 Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., commanding the submarine flotilla and a student and writer of recognized standing on naval strategy, gave an account of the available submarines of the Atlantic Fleet, eighteen in number, from which it appeared that, from one cause or another, only four could be employed in the maneuvers last autumn. Only one submarine is in a condition for service. All the others are in a state of disrepair and there is only one now that can dive. Eleven of them should be put in shape for active work in ten days and then they would be able to "limp out" and do some good work. The other six could be put in readiness in about a week. The witness left the distinct impression that in case of trouble there was not a submarine that would do anything better than mediocre work. Of the four boats of type K in New York Harbor, two had failed to come up to their contract stipulations. The contractors are now making the necessary changes. The five in the Canal Zone are fit for emergency, but have an old training ship for a tender. Four are at Norfolk being overhauled. Four others were generally unfit. The tendency in submarine construction is toward vessels of larger tonnage. The smallest submarine should not be under 500 tons. "Our submarines may have to fight a long way from our shores."

There were three respects, according to Commander Stirling, in which the submarine arm of the Service needed attention. The first, he said, was permanency of officers detailed to command. Another is the hardships to be endured. The life is strenuous, and as a matter of fact too little attention had been given to providing tenders and equipment to relieve the service of much of its arduous character. The third matter was the reputed danger. On the submarine there are twenty-two men exposed, while on the battleship ordinarily are 800 men, some of them down below, shut in, and the entire crew, in fact, without boats.

"We have had submarines go into commission," said Commander Stirling, "with commanders that had no experience whatever. Usually we have had experienced men go out with the new commander two or three times, and they very quickly picked up skill in the ordinary handling of the boat. I have advocated the practice of sending men who have acquired expert ability in using submarines back to them after they have had service elsewhere."

Commander Stirling further informed the committee that it was not until after the exploits of the German submarines in the North Sea that the Navy Department took this type of vessel with any degree of seriousness. The witness testified that the Department was apparently interested in the submarine, but doubted its effectiveness, and that accordingly the two flotillas, one stationed in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, were neglected and permitted to run down in efficiency. "We have no complaint to offer," continued Commander Stirling. "Whenever we have asked the Department for anything it has done the best it could for us. We have not been turned down specially."

Running over the condition of the submarine flotilla Commander Stirling said that when recently the commander-in-chief of the fleet asked him how many submarines were in condition for service at sea he had told him there was one only. What is most needed is a local repair shop on a tender.

Prompted by members of the committee, he discussed naval strategy, gave his opinion as to the ideal types of battleships and submarines, discussed the possibilities of a hostile force landing on American shores and commented on military topics generally. The foe would not be likely to attack a large city in the first instance. The strategy of the situation would impel it first to land a mobile army at a convenient base, but the landing of such a force would depend upon the annihilation of the fleet. Of course, the witness said, the fleet might be swept from the seas, but he did not regard this as probable.

Commander Stirling said that ordinarily no battleship

could be sunk by one torpedo. The usual practice, he said, was to send one torpedo after another as quickly as possible.

Commander Stirling said we were not well prepared to defend the Panama Canal as matters stood. He expressed the opinion that, in addition to the Navy, a large mobile army would be required to protect the canal and keep it open.

"Is our naval force prepared to give us control of the canal against a navy of the size, say, of Germany's?" asked Representative Farr.

"Not very well prepared," the officer replied after some hesitation.

Commander Stirling pointed out that lack of a base would handicap the operations of any hostile navy against the canal. The nearest foreign base, he said, was Jamaica, a British possession. Questioned about the Pacific coast, he declared he thought both coasts of the United States were equally safe as long as the canal could be kept open for passage of the fleet.

"No nation on the Pacific side would attack us there without reckoning with our fleet," said the witness. "unless it could block the Panama Canal. If the canal could be kept open, we could protect the Pacific coast. Although apparently unprotected, there are forts at San Diego, San Francisco and Puget Sound. No enemy would want to take those forts unless to use the harbors, and our fleet coming around through the canal in conjunction with our land forces would have to take these forts again."

Representative Hensley, of Missouri, a "little navy" member, brought the discussion back to submarines.

"Is not a small submarine a greater weapon than an expensive dreadnought?" asked Representative Hensley.

The naval officer answered in the negative.

"Has a dreadnought ever been sunk by a submarine?" asked Representative Hobson.

"No," was the reply. "It is the theory that one torpedo cannot sink a dreadnought. It has never been controverted unless the British battleship Audacious was sunk in that way. It may have been sunk by a mine, which has about twice the hitting power of a torpedo."

"We developed at the War College what may turn out to be the ultimate type of submarine, a 2,000-ton craft of twenty-five knots that would be used to attack battleships. This was theoretical, of course, but in working out the war games of the board the battleships were supposed to be very much afraid of this big submarine. We will move forward to bigger submarines rather than to smaller ones."

"Is there any way to defend our coast except through control of the sea?" asked Representative Witherspoon, of Mississippi.

"Not against a military nation with a large army."

The witness repeated that submarines could not control the sea as long as other nations had battleships. He gave his idea of the battleship of the future.

"It will shed practically all of its armor. It will have larger and more numerous guns, be of great speed and capable of holding off the enemy at great distances."

Commander Stirling said that the present deficiency of our Navy is lack of scout ships. England is building a 5,000-ton scout with twenty-seven knots speed. Other navies are using battle cruisers for scouts. Such cruisers with thirty knots speed were able to drive ahead and in a heavy sea overhaul destroyers that could make thirty-three knots in better weather. Our three scout cruisers are not a success. They can make about twenty knots in a heavy sea and have to slow down in a gale.

#### EX-PRESIDENT TAFT ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Assumption by Congress of authority to prevent states from violating Federal treaties by laws or lawless violence would do more to prevent the possibility of war between this nation and another than increasing the Army and Navy, ex-President Taft declared in an address before the Heptorean Club of Somerville, Mass. Mr. Taft did not name any state in this connection. While deprecating the "mild hysteria" regarding this country's defenses, Mr. Taft admitted that parts of the Army and Navy should be strengthened. He would increase the Army from twenty-five to fifty per cent., insure the Navy enough men to man the reserve vessels, and provide new artillery, chiefly for coast defenses. More officers should be trained, he held, and suggested this might be accomplished by providing another West Point, giving free education to all who agreed to serve three years with the colors. "I am glad, however," Mr. Taft said, "that attention is being directed to the defects in our national defenses, whether the motives for arousing it may be of a partisan political character or not. I cannot sympathize with those sincere gentlemen who oppose military and naval defenses for this country on the ground that they will make for war. I do not think so. There is no disposition on the part of all our people to have an affirmative war or a war of conquest."

In an after-dinner speech before the Y.M.C.A. of Brooklyn ex-President Taft said: "A man who believes in universal peace to-day based on nothing better than sentiment and promises is a man who has ideals without common sense. When there is tyranny and despotism war may become the agent of good. We cannot expect peace if injustice prevails under a government. Conditions may prevail which will bring about revolution to correct injustice and oppression." In another speech at Somerville, near Boston, Professor Taft said: "It seems to me that those who oppose adequate defenses for our country exhibit an optimism without a reasonable view of the facts. We have between us and Europe an ocean 2,700 miles in width and between us and Asia an ocean of twice that width. This is a tremendous advantage for us in the matter of defense against military aggression, but we should be, it seems to me, blindly sacrificing all the benefits of that splendid isolation if we did not take reasonable steps to give it military effectiveness. The supply of soldiers needed at the Isthmus, at Honolulu and at Manila, together with the reasonable need for them on the Continent between the two oceans, would not make an army of 125,000 or 150,000 excessive for a population of 100,000,000. Probably we ought to increase the Coast Artillery so as to have men enough to man the guns. Then we ought to increase the mobile Army to meet the demands I speak of. The Navy personnel is not large enough to man our reserve vessels, and probably there ought to be some increase there. Another thing we can do is to supply a want that would be most pressing were we to engage in war, and that is the need for trained officers. We might without extravagance provide another West Point, or two more, giving to those who enter it a free education on condition of service with the colors, after graduation, for three years. In other words, the preparations to which we should and must limit ourselves are preparations that a country

with our history, with our prejudices against a standing army, with our sense of security, due to our ocean isolation, will be patient and willing to support. The hope that the present agitation may easily bring this about is not unreasonable."

#### THE COMPOSITION OF CAVALRY UNITS.

By Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 11th Cav.

Par. 1, Sec. 5, G.O. 79, War Dept., dated Oct. 22, 1914, referring to the (experimental) Cavalry Service Regulations, states, "On June 1, 1915, each officer of the Cavalry service will submit a report embodying his opinion and recommendations in connection therewith."

These regulations differ from the old in these two particulars, viz., first, the formation in double rank instead of single rank; second, the composition of units.

It will put the discussion of these important points upon a higher plane if each one taking part will sign his name to his article and state his experience, so that due weight may be attached to his conclusions. No one need feel that he is compromising himself, since the expression of opinion is expected, and indeed ordered by the War Department to be submitted in June next. The matter is of such serious importance that all officers who have the true interests of the Cavalry at heart, should let us have the benefit of their opinions now, in order that the War Department may in June get the crystallized opinion of Cavalry officers. "Let us get together." Only let us do it frankly. No one is going to get hurt. An anonymous contribution now is like an anonymous letter, not worthy of notice.

In a previous article I discussed the first point mentioned above, the question of single or double rank, with the conclusion that I find that I can control mounted men more effectively in double rank. In this paper I desire to discuss the second point, the composition of units.

The latest contribution on the subject appeared in the October Cavalry Journal under the heading, "The Question of Organization" by "A Cavalry Officer Abroad"; the salient points of this article appeared on page 291 of the Nov. 7 issue of this journal. I will follow his discussion of the platoon, the troop, the squadron and the regiment.

#### THE PLATOON.

The reasons given in the article mentioned above, for commencing the discussion with a consideration of the proper strength of the platoon, are convincing: we should first determine the maximum number of men that one leader can control effectively, then reason on up. The author says, "In single rank, twenty-four men in line, six sets of fours, is probably better than thirty-two men. In double rank we must admit that the platoon leader can control a few more men. But even with double ranks attacks must be made as foragers and wide dispersion may occur often in other ways. The platoon must still be, every man of it, under the control of the platoon leader. However, with double ranks it is undoubtedly admissible to have a few more men in the platoon and therefore in the troop." The author characterizes one-third of his platoon of twenty-four men as "a few more men." The organization that permits us to increase the number of men we can control effectively, by one-third, is certainly worthy of serious consideration. "The double rank has the advantage that in close order, but only in close order, the captain can control more men." The advantage of double rank is admitted for close order.

In extended order dismounted, the double rank platoon can put from thirty-two rifles on down to any number desired, on the firing line; in any case more than is possible with the single rank platoon, and the maximum (thirty-two) is within the limits that one leader can control effectively. (I.D.R., Par. 250.) This is an obvious advantage for the double rank platoon. In extended order mounted, when deployed as foragers (admittedly the most difficult formation to control), I have yet to see a chief of platoon fail to handle his platoon because of too many men. Will anyone who has had experience as a platoon leader of a platoon of thirty-two men say that he has not been able to control effectively his platoon because of too many men? I assume, of course, that the platoon leader understands the drill thoroughly and has had an opportunity to work with his platoon. I know that I want platoons of thirty-two men and have no fear about my platoon leaders not being able to control their platoons; they have been doing it right along.

The above discussion leads me to the conclusion that the maximum number of mounted men that a leader can control effectively is thirty-two. Therefore I believe that the platoon should consist of thirty-two men in ranks.

#### THE TROOP.

We have determined the maximum number of mounted men one leader can control effectively. Now we must determine the maximum number of those leaders a captain can control effectively, for as "A Cavalry Officer Abroad" points out, speaking of the captain, "but it is essential only that his platoon commanders hear him or observe his signals." His discussion of the subject is thorough and convincing. We should have four, and in this conclusion we are in accord with the Cavalry Service Regulations, 1914. I do not believe that we should have four lieutenants to such an organization. A captain and two lieutenants should be present for duty at all times. Sergeants commanded platoons during the drills at Winchester and did it efficiently. Right now I have in my troop two sergeants whom I would not hesitate to put in charge of platoons of thirty-two men; they have been handling platoons of that size right along with excellent results. And every troop has such men. What a fine reserve of officers such a body of trained platoon leaders would make! We all know that responsibility develops one. By giving capable men their opportunity we would be doing the country and them a service. Naturally the position should carry with it more pay and allowances. Therefore I believe that the captain's command should consist of four platoons with two lieutenants always present for duty.

#### THE SQUADRON AND REGIMENT.

Now comes up the question of what is the best unit for attack and defense, and who should command it. Cavalry Service Regulations, 1914, which describes the regiment of six squadrons, states, "The regiment is above all the cavalry unit of attack." (Par. 509.) The majority of the officers who were in the drills at Winchester when, under the most favorable conditions the six-squadron regiment was tried out, are, I believe, of the opinion that it was not the smooth working machine the four-squadron regiment was. It was too unwieldy for one man to control. Another point of weakness, to

my mind, is that majors have no definite unit to command. "Majors are assigned to command of half-regiments when the regiment is in echelon of half-regiments or when half-regiments are detached." (C.S.R., 1914, Par. 452.) I believe in the principle that every grade should have an appropriate unit to command. When an officer attains the grade of major, the Government should get the fullest return from his ability and experience. The natural thing to do is to give him the command of the next unit above the captain's.

Since six captains' commands have been found too many for one leader to control effectively, and four have been found to work smoothly and easily, I would give the major the actual command, worthy of his rank and experience, of the latter number. I would consider this the attack unit. The major's command is the attack unit in the Infantry and Artillery, why not in the Cavalry? He would have all told about 532 sabers under his command aside from the leaders of the smaller units. This is about the maximum that one leader can control effectively. A colonel with three such units would have a command commensurate with his age and experience. I do not believe that the colonel should actually lead the attack unit, his rank demands higher responsibilities in my opinion. I therefore believe that the major's command should consist of four captains' commands, and that the regiment should consist of three majors' commands.

Whether we call these units troops and squadrons, or squadrons and battalions, is not of much importance in my opinion. In favor of the former we have our own traditions, in favor of the latter it may be urged that the major's command in the Infantry and Artillery is the battalion, and that our big captain's command is similar in size to the squadron of other countries. My conclusions are: First, 160 men for the captain's command, so that he may have four platoons of thirty-two men each in ranks; second, enough officers so that there will always be full complements on duty with regiments; third, four captains' commands to constitute the attack unit and be led by a major; fourth, three such attack units with a machine-gun troop of six guns to constitute the command of a colonel.

#### FORTIFICATION WORK ON PANAMA CANAL.

In a letter submitting an item of legislation to meet requirements in the completion of the fortifications of the Panama Canal the Secretary of War, under date of Dec. 10, says: "A communication has been received from Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal, stating that as the fortification work on the canal is drawing to a completion it seems expedient to ask the Congress to make provision for the interchange of the remainders of appropriations which are or will be available for the Panama Canal fortifications. Colonel Goethals states that such an arrangement would facilitate the completion of the fortifications and would probably make it unnecessary to ask for money for any details which were not foreseen or contemplated in the original estimates. He therefore suggests that the following legislation, which in his opinion will answer the requirements, be enacted:

"That the balances of the appropriations heretofore made under the heading 'Fortifications, Panama Canal,' are hereby consolidated so as to constitute one fund in the Treasury, to be disbursed and accounted for under the appropriation title of 'Panama fortifications' for the objects specified in the several appropriation acts and in accordance with such allotments as may be authorized by the Secretary of War.

"The following additional comments by Colonel Goethals on this subject are quoted for your information:

"The object sought to be obtained by this legislation is the consolidation of the various appropriations which have heretofore been made for the fortification of the Panama Canal under one appropriation, thereby making available for expenditure the balances where they are particularly needed to complete the work necessary. As all of the appropriations for fortifications are available until expended, it is apparently unnecessary to specifically provide that the consolidated appropriation shall be available until expended.

"It is advantageous to have this consolidation effective as soon as practicable, and I would therefore suggest that the provision above quoted be submitted to the Appropriations Committee with request that it be inserted in the urgent deficiency bill which will probably be presented to the Congress in December.

"In view of the foregoing it is recommended that the provision above suggested be included in the first deficiency bill presented to the Congress at its present session.

"In this connection it may be pertinent to point out the fact that Congress has already, by Section 7 of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act approved Aug. 1, 1914, given authority for constituting canal appropriations, except those for fortifications, into one fund, and the legislation suggested in this letter will have the effect of giving similar authority for consolidating fortification appropriations."

#### CONNECTICUT HAS A NATIONAL GUARD.

Mr. Louis Seibold in reading a paper recently before the War College at Washington on the proposed plan to increase the National Guard of the United States from some 115,000 men to 600,000, omitted all mention of the efficient force of the Connecticut National Guard, which rank among the best of the state troops.

The Hartford Times, in a recent issue, in taking Mr. Seibold to task for his omission of Connecticut from his list said:

How gross an error is the omission of Connecticut from the list of states with National Guard organization upon a high plane of excellence can be readily ascertained by anybody who wishes to consult the records at the War Department or the reports of officers of the Regular Establishment who have inspected Connecticut troops or commanded them in joint maneuver operations. The opinion of the Connecticut National Guard prevailing at the United States War Department is notably high. Increased correspondingly with what is indicated for the other states it would give us a citizen soldier force of between 8,000 and 9,000 men. The state is probably firm enough upon its foundations to support this number without feeling the oppression of militarism, and we incline to the belief that man, for man the troops would compare favorably with anybody's.

Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, The Adjutant General of Connecticut, in a letter commending the editorial of the Hartford Times says, in part:

Connecticut has every reason to be proud of its very efficient and excellent National Guard, as evidenced by the reports of the inspecting officers, who are unbiased in their judgments and decisions, and naturally we feel very keenly the criticism of Mr. Seibold in ignoring the state of Connecticut. His paper clearly shows that he was not well informed on the subject he was discussing. Had he gone to the War Department, he could readily have found out the facts in the case.

General Cole wrote to Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A.,

Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, in reference to the omission of Connecticut by Mr. Seibold, and asked the General for some facts concerning the standing of the Connecticut National Guard. General Mills sent a reply under date of Dec. 5 in which he said:

In all the studies of the plans of the War Department the state of Connecticut, with its efficient organized Militia, receives full consideration and its troops form a very important part of the 5th Militia Division.

The reports of the inspectors with your organized Militia during the past summer speak of the Connecticut troops in high terms. Under the heading of "General Efficiency" I find "Very good, it is estimated that two months would be required to fit the regiment to take the field as an effective force." Under "Discipline" we find conduct of men in and out of camp "Excellent. It is the best behaved Militia regiment I have ever been on duty with." This is indeed high praise, and I feel convinced that your troops are in good shape to merit such words of commendation from a colonel of the Regular Service.

I take this occasion to commend Troop B of Connecticut for winning a contest this summer from the other Cavalry organizations of the 5th Militia Division for general efficiency and excellence. The fact that the judges rendering the decision were officers of the Regular Service is sufficient proof that the Cavalry of the organized Militia of Connecticut is in excellent shape compared with that of the other states.

We are both fully aware of the conditions which handicap the development of the organized Militia, and the state of Connecticut has no reason to offer apologies or excuses for the condition of her troops. A plan which would ignore such troop is not based upon any study emanating from the War Department.

Mr. Louis Seibold would have been perfectly justified in classifying the organized Militia of the state of Connecticut with that of New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other states, and by failing to do so he has done an injustice to the Organized Militia of your state.

#### PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. LOGAN.

Following were first-class passengers on the U.S.A.T. Logan, sailing from San Francisco Dec. 5, 1914:

For Honolulu—Col. R. G. Ebert, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. W. P. Kendall, Med. Corps, wife and Mme. A. Bougardier; Paym. William T. Gray, U.S.N., and daughter; Major E. V. Smith, 2d Inf.; Capt. Edward C. Carey, 1st Inf., and wife; Capt. Samuel S. Creighton, Med. Corps; Capt. William R. Davis, Med. Corps, and wife; 1st Lieut. John B. Richardson, 21st Inf., wife and child; 1st Lieut. William C. Whitener, Inf., wife and niece; 1st Lieut. J. E. Chaney, 9th Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. E. M. Whiting, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank A. Sloan, 11th Inf.; Mrs. R. W. Johnson, two children and sister, family of R. W. Johnson, civil engineer and superintendent construction, Q.M. Corps; Mrs. Owen T. Webber, wife of engineer, Public Works; Mrs. George O'Connor, wife of clerk, Q.M.C.; Miss Edna H. Curtis, teacher; Mrs. W. H. Winters and two daughters, family of Captain Winters, Q.M.C.; Ralph W. Johnson, civil engineer and superintendent construction; William McComb, master plumber, Navy.

For Guam—Capt. Julius S. Turrill, Marine Corps, and wife; Lieut. William A. Hall, Navy, wife and two children.

For Manila—Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., and wife; Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C., wife and daughter; Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G., wife and son; Major F. A. Grant, Q.M.C., wife and three daughters; Major W. J. Snow, 3d E.A.; Major Samuel G. Jones, 8th Cav., and wife; Capt. W. H. Winters, Q.M.C.; Capt. William H. Peek, Q.M.C., and wife; Capt. James Huston, 10th Cav., and wife; Capt. James H. Como, Q.M.C., wife and two children; Capt. Franc Lecocq, C.A.C., wife and daughter; Capt. Frank D. Ely, 16th Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. R. E. Beebe, 27th Inf., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. R. W. Drury, 16th Inf., wife and child; 1st Lieut. Burton E. Bowen, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Gandy and W. W. Vaughan, M.C.; 1st Lieut. G. G. Bartlett, 18th Inf., wife and son; 1st Lieut. R. H. Jacob, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 10th Cav., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. William H. Sage, jr., C.E.; 1st Lieut. Alvin C. Miller, M.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. T. W. Hammond, 6th Inf., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. Chester R. Haig, M.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. John H. Trinder, M.C., wife and child; 1st Lieut. Kerwin W. Kinard, M.C.; 1st Lieut. D. P. McCord, M.R.C., wife and child; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Everts, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, C.A.C., and wife; 2d Lieut. Seth H. Frear, P.S.; 2d Lieut. George R. Hicks, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Paul W. Baade, 11th Inf., and wife; 2d Lieut. James D. Burt, 26th Inf., Emil Korjan, P.S.; Ralph K. Fletcher, P.S.; M. F. Harmon, jr., 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Roland F. Walsh, 17th Inf., and sister; 2d Lieut. William H. Sullivan, P.S., and wife; Thomas F. Carney, hqrs. clerk, and wife; Charles E. Elce, clerk, Q.M.C., wife and daughter; Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, mother-in-law of Capt. J. C. Rhea, Cav.; Albert Barron, master mine planter Hunt; Mrs. Charles L. Phillips, wife of Colonel Phillips, C.A.C.; mother of Capt. William H. Peek, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Harvey Carlquist and son, family of foreman, Ordnance Depot; Alphonse Beauchea, Insular Service; Mrs. S. D. Rowlands, wife of employee, Q.M.C.; 2d Lieut. Carlo Pivrotti, P.S.; Chief Boatwains James Glass and Owen T. Hurdle, Navy.

Second class, for Honolulu—Ord. Sergt. Lee J. Bon and wife; Regt. Coms. Sergt. E. W. Stalker, 1st Inf., and wife; Sergt. 1st Class George C. Young, H.C., wife and child; Mrs. Charles C. Brenner, child and sister-in-law, family of water tender, Navy; Mrs. Jacob A. Winters and child, family of fireman, Navy; Mrs. R. Queen, nurse with Captain Mahaffey, Ord. Dept.; Ord. Sergt. Erastus N. Wilkerson, wife, child and mother-in-law; Marvin Sides, clerk, Immigration Service.

For Guam—One hospital steward, Navy. For Manila—Nursemaid with Lieutenant Hammond; Sergt. 1st Class F. E. Thuney, H.C., wife and child; Mrs. Joseph A. Zeller and three daughters, family of electrician sergeant, C.A.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Henry F. Taylor, Q.M.C.; Sergt. 1st Class Cecil H. Anderson, H.C., wife and child; William A. Chisholm, packmaster, Q.M.C., and wife; Ord. Sergt. L. L. Vaughn (colored) and wife; Sergt. 1st Class Marshall S. Howard, H.C., wife and two children; Sergt. 1st Class Jens Christensen, H.C., wife and two children; Japanese nurse with Lieut. G. G. Bartlett, 18th Inf.; Mrs. George Bittich and five children, family of bandmaster, 8th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. P. R. Zimmerman, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Robert O. Minick, wife of Q.M. sergeant, 13th Inf., and child; Mrs. Asa Irwin, two children and sister, family of Q.M. sergeant, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Charles N. Munday, wife of Sergt. Charles N. Munday, Q.M.C.; one chief petty officer, Navy.

In troops class there were for Honolulu, Harry Lewis and William Stevens, carpenters, Q.M.C.; one enlisted man, Navy; S. S. Lee, oiler, U.S.N., and 210 casuals and recruits, U.S.A. For Guam, sixteen enlisted men, U.S. M.C.; for Manila, S. Portugal, musician, 1st class, Navy; 55 enlisted men, U.S.M.C.; 1,170 casuals and recruits, U.S.A.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

## BERNHARDI ON CAVALRY.

It is interesting to note that the work on "Cavalry, a Popular Edition of 'Cavalry in War and Peace,'" is the joint production of the German general, von Bernhardt, and the commander of the British contingent in France, Field Marshal Sir John French. Von Bernhardt, who is best known here in this country as the high priest of the German jingo school, is equally well known in military circles as a distinguished cavalry officer whose independent spirit is shown in this volume. His work deals with cavalry in war and peace, and though written in the first instance for cavalry officers, will be found of interest to all who wish to understand what cavalry is called upon to do and how it does it in the war of to-day.

In the preface he furnishes to General von Bernhardt's work on cavalry Field Marshal French says: "I am convinced that some of the reactionary views recently aired in England concerning cavalry will, if accepted and adopted, lead first to the deterioration and then to the collapse of cavalry when next it is called upon to fulfil its mission in war. I therefore recommend not only cavalry officers, but officers of all arms and services, to read and ponder this book, which provides a strengthening tonic for weak minds which may have allowed themselves to be impressed by the dangerous heresies to which I have alluded. Is there such a thing as the cavalry spirit, and should it be our object to develop this spirit, if it exists, to the utmost, or to suppress it? General von Bernhardt thinks that this spirit exists and should be encouraged, and I agree with him. Those who scoff at the spirit, whether of cavalry, of artillery, or of infantry, are people who have had no practical experience of the actual training of troops in peace, or of the personal leadership in war. Such men are blind guides, indeed. We are now invited to throw away our cold steel as useless lumber owing to some alleged failures of the cavalry in South Africa. Were we to do so, we should invert the role of cavalry, turn it into a defensive arm, and make it a prey to the first foreign cavalry that it meets, for good cavalry can always compel a dismounted force of mounted riflemen to mount and ride away, and when such riflemen are caught on their horses they have power neither of offense nor of defense and are lost. The opinion which I hold, and have often expressed, is that the true role of cavalry on the battlefield is to reconnoiter, to deceive, and finally to support. General von Bernhardt very wisely says that it is not a question whether cavalrymen should fight mounted or dismounted, but whether they are prepared and determined to take their share in the decision of an encounter and to employ the whole of their strength and mobility to this end. I think that everyone who reads this book will understand that the sphere of action of cavalry is steadily widening, and making increased demands as the years go by."

## EARLIER EUROPEAN WARS.

The misfortune of some books is that they appear at unpropitious times. Such may be accounted the ill luck of two volumes dealing with former wars in France: "The Invasion of France, 1814," by Capt. F. W. O. Maycock, D.S.O., of the British army, and the ponderous "The Franco-German War by Generals and Others Who Took Part in the Campaign." The latter volume is edited by Major Gen. Sir F. Maurice, K.C.B., of the British army, W. J. Long and A. Sonnenschein. The former volume, which is only of 238 pages, is published by the Macmillan Company, New York, while the other book, also published by Macmillan, acknowledges nearly 700 pages, almost twice as large as the ordinary page. Naturally the attention of the reading world is so engrossed with the present war in which France is engaged that it must be somewhat of a test for one's patience to sit down and read of campaigns long since gone by while a large part of the horizon of Europe is lurid with the flames of war. As one reads Captain Maycock's description of the successes of Napoleon and the lethargic attitude of the people of the conquered countries in matters military one is impressed with the difference between those nations then and their condition at the beginning of 1914, when every man in each country was in touch with the military system which had given him his early training as a soldier and stood ready to call him to the front. The author pays a fine tribute to Blücher who, though seventy-two years of age, was really the mainstay of the Allies in their successful attempts to crush Napoleon. Blücher "had lost none of his pristine energy and but little of his youthful vigor, while the way he endured the hardships of the campaign was truly marvelous. His vigorous and determined operations were primarily responsible for the success of the Allies and their final victory at Leipzig." In the book on the Franco-German war the editor in the preface says that 1870 marked the birth of the German nation. "The sudden fusion of the German race," he says, "produced as it was by the dread of French invasion, awaking the memories of horrors connected with Napoleon's conquest of Germany, brought about in fact the first united movement of the German race as an organized nation." The following editorial observation by General Maurice, written evidently long before the present war began, is interesting in the light of the crimonations and recriminations that have been hurled back and forth since Aug. 1: "German newspapers when they write about England, often seem as if their only food was gall, but English and German soldiers have fought shoulder to shoulder on so many a well-stricken field that certainly in my experience English and German officers never meet without the most kindly feelings as of brothers in arms."

## BOOKS OF THE PRESENT WAR.

The George H. Doran Company, New York, publish at the price of \$1 each the following books apropos to the war time: "Cavalry, a Popular Edition of 'Cavalry in War and Peace,'" by Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardt, with a preface by Field Marshal Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.; "The French Army from Within," by "Ex-Trooper"; "The British Army from Within," by E. Charles Vivian. They also offer for sale the following: "A Scrap of Paper, the Inner History of German Diplomacy and Her Scheme of World-wide Conquest," by Dr. E. J. Dillon; "In the Firing Line, Stories of the War by Land and Sea," by A. St. John Adecock; "The Red Cross in War, Woman's Part in the Relief of Suffering," by Mary Frances Billington. The three works last mentioned belong to the "Pocket Book" series, of which fourteen have been thus far published. We have received from Librairie Militaire Berger-Levrault, Paris, France, a series of paper pamphlet volumes under the title, "Pages D'Histoire—1914." The sub-titles of those received are:

"Le Guet-Apens," July 23, 24, 25; discusses "Le

Choix Du Moment; L'Ultimatum Autrichien; L'Emotion en Europe."

"En Mobilisation," first, second and third days; "Les Violations de Frontière; Les Ultimatum Allemands." "La Journée du 4 Aout" gives "Le Message au Parlement; La Session Extraordinaire; Commentaires des Principaux Journaux."

"En Guerre," the fourth, fifth and sixth days of mobilization, Aug. 5-7; "La Bataille de Liège; Escarmouches en Lorraine; Premières Prises Navales."

"Les Communiqués Officiels Depuis la Déclaration de Guerre," Aug. 5 to 14, fourth to thirteenth day of mobilization; "Suite Chronologique des Dépêches du Gouvernement Français."

"Les Communiqués Officiels Depuis la Déclaration de Guerre," from Aug. 5 to 30; "Suite Chronologique des Dépêches du Gouvernement Français."

"Les Communiqués Officiels Dupis la Déclaration de Guerre," from Sept. 1 to 30; "Suite Chronologique des Dépêches du Gouvernement Français; Annexes; Documents Officiels."

"Extraits du Bulletin des Armées de la République," from Aug. 15 to Sept. 3.

"Trois Mois de Guerre," a brief résumé of the war from August to October, is published by Berger-Levrault. On its first page, with the motto "Fata viam inveniunt," it bears the following as an evidence that fate has decreed an offensive and defensive alliance between Frenchman and Englishman:

JOF	FRE
FRE	NCH

## SEA, LAND AND AIR STRATEGY.

Sir George Aston, colonel in the Royal Marine Artillery of Great Britain, begins his work on "Sea, Land and Air Strategy," with the statement that "histories of wars have been written from many points of view, but never from the point of view of those who do conduct them." The author notes the limitations of railways as a means of transporting armies. The time required to get rolling stock together, to load up trains with men, horses, guns and wheeled transport and to unload the trains may be longer than that required to march to the destination. The problem will vary with every railway line. Another point is that railways are vulnerable and liable to damage by hostile troops so that it is not safe to calculate on using them within the enemy's possible sphere of action. When it is a question of a very long journey and the troops have been recently mobilized it may be a good plan to make them march for the last stage or two. Kuropatkin made a very strong point of this after his experience with the troops sent from Europe to Manchuria. A long railway journey does not improve the discipline or the mobility of recently mobilized troops; a march is good for both these attributes. Roads are not as vulnerable as railways except at points where they pass over bridges or viaducts and inland waterways are even less vulnerable. The anti-militarists tell us that the capture of a metropolis like New York would have little effect on the determination of a war against the United States and Mr. Carnegie believes that it would be easy to lure the invaders away from New York into the interior where they could be shot to death by millions of sharpshooters. The author is under no such misapprehension regarding the effect on a war of the capture of London. "Imagining as far as we can the financial catastrophe that would ensue if the world's center of exchange lost its fancied security, there is little doubt that the success of a hostile army in the occupation of London would bring such pressure to bear upon the population of the United Kingdom as to force them to make peace on terms unfavorable to themselves." The example of the battle of Lissa in which the weaker Austrian fleet defeated the Italian because no watch was kept for the arrival of the Austrian fleet while the Italian vessels were busy attacking Lissa, instead of making ready to meet the Austrian fleet, is used to emphasize the point that in naval warfare the hostile fleet must always be kept in view, and other operations against trade or against territory must always be considered in their relationship to this principle. In land operations it must not be considered that the advantage of interior lines can be maintained indefinitely. If the hostile armies, though defeated, are able to advance again after each defeat, their movements are convergent and ultimately they will be in touch with each other. What has been a strategical advantage will then become a tactical disadvantage and the armies on interior lines will be in a very difficult position. The advantage of interior lines holds good as long as containing forces can keep hostile armies, stronger than themselves, away from the scene of a decisive battle. Such matters as the effect of aircraft on sea warfare, the influence of aerial bombardment, etc., were discussed by the author before the war began and hence his speculative conclusions can have little weight as against the actual demonstrations going on from day to day in Europe. This instructive book is published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

## THE RIGHT, OR THE LEFT?

The following appeared in a recent issue of the San Diego Union:

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of reality can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will, but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness.—President Woodrow Wilson to Congress, Dec. 8, 1914.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defense, and of exacting from them the fulfillment of their duties toward us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will, forever, keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.—President George Washington to Congress, Dec. 3, 1793.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The most daring submarine feat of the European war thus far was the sinking of the old Turkish battleship *Messudieh* by the British submarine B-11 on Dec. 13, which in accomplishing her successful work had to move under a network of mines. The brief official announcement from the British Admiralty is as follows: "Submarine B-11 on Dec. 13, in charge of Lieut. Comdr. Norman B. Holbrook, of the Royal Navy, entered the Dardanelles, and in spite of the difficult current dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship *Messudieh*, which was guarding the mine fields. Although pursued by gunfire and torpedoboats the B-11 returned safely after being submerged, on one occasion, for nine hours. When last seen the *Messudieh* was sinking by the stern." The B-11 is 135 feet long, 13½ feet beam, 11½ feet deep, and has one screw. She has a surface range of action of 1,500 miles. Her speed on the surface is thirteen knots, and under water her speed is eight. She has a complement of sixteen officers and men and was built in 1905. The *Messudieh* was built at Blackwall, England, in 1874 and reconstructed at Genoa in 1903. She was 332 feet long, 50 feet beam and of about 10,000 tons burden. She had a speed of 17½ knots and her main battery consisted of two 9.2-inch guns in turrets and twelve 6-inch guns in battery. In the war with Greece, in 1912, the *Messudieh* was reported badly damaged in a naval battle in the Dardanelles. She carried a crew of 600 men. Lieutenant Commander Holbrook, the hero of the successful attack, is twenty-six years of age. He is the son of Colonel Holbrook, a well known newspaper proprietor at Portsmouth, and he has four brothers in the services. While the Turkish battleship sunk was of little military value, the feat has demonstrated that the efficiency of the British submarine is as great as that of the German, and that when opportunity presents itself the British commanders may be relied upon to take advantage of it.

The French Ministry of Marine on Dec. 12 issued an official statement saying that the German armored cruiser *Friedrich Karl* had been sunk by a mine in the Baltic late in November and that most of her 557 officers and men had been lost. The *Friedrich Karl* was a vessel of 8,558 tons launched in 1901, and before the war had been used as a torpedo training ship.

Two Austrian torpedoboats are reported in a message from Trieste Dec. 14 to have been sunk in the Adriatic. The torpedoboats were en route to Lissa when they struck mines. The crews of both vessels were lost.

Ramming is said to have been the cause of the destruction of all the submarines thus far sunk.

The German submarine U-21, which sank the steamers *Malchite* and *Primo* off Havre recently, demonstrated, says a statement issued by the French Ministry of Marine Dec. 5, the important possibilities of submarines as commerce destroyers. Actively pursued by a French torpedo flotilla after the sinking of the *Malchite* on Nov. 23, says the statement, the U-21 was sighted on Nov. 25, but got away after she had fired three torpedoes at the French ships. The next day the submarine set fire to the *Primo*. Again she was caught up with on Nov. 28 near Cape Antifer, but escaped to the northward after an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo her pursuers.

A British Admiralty announcement states that it has been decided to extend to officers on the retired and emergency lists the rank of lieutenant commander and its equivalent which was recently instituted for officers on the active list of the Royal Navy, Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, on attaining eight years' seniority.

In a letter to his wife quoted in the English papers Sir John Jellicoe said: "Nothing could have been finer than the coolness and courage shown in every case where ships have been sunk by mines and torpedoes. The discipline has been perfect, and the men have gone to their death not only most gallantly, but most unselfishly. One hears on all sides of numerous instances of men giving up on these occasions the plank which had supported them to some more feeble comrade. I feel prouder every day that passes that I command such men."

The whole personnel of the British navy, the London United Service Magazine tells us, "quarterdeck and lower deck alike, appreciated the action of the Admiralty in wiring to the Sydney that the honors of war were to be accorded to the captain and the officers and men that were saved from the *Emden*'s crew, for never were these honors more deserved by a naval officer and his shipmates. Captain von Muller has proved himself not only a brilliantly resourceful seaman in handling modern warcraft, but he has acted in all his long series of successful operations in such a way as to win from the world the unanimous opinion that he is one of nature's perfect gentlemen. The dark background formed by the deplorable and despicable conduct of the German army serves to illumine more brightly the humane and sportsmanlike acts of this gallant German sailor. He very properly commands the admiration not only of British, but of all seamen, and he has won for himself a prominent position in naval history. We are glad to have destroyed his ship, but gratified that his own life has been saved. We hope his soldier countrymen will copy his splendid example."

Gen. Louis Botha, the Premier and commander of the Defense Forces of the Union of South Africa, in announcing Dec. 10 that the rebellion is practically at an end warns the people against harboring any revengeful feeling, and concludes: "Our next duty is to make it impossible for German Southwest Africa again to be used as a base from which to threaten the peace and liberties of the Union. I hope and trust that the people will deal with this danger as energetically as they dealt with the internal rebellion."

An Exchange Telegraph Company's message from Peking states that the Chinese government is endeavoring to purchase a number of Austro-Lloyd steamers, now lying at Shanghai, for the purpose of putting them on to the route to the United States under the Chinese flag.

Italy was the first country to employ dirigibles and aeroplanes in actual warfare (in the Italo-Turkish war), but is now behind other nations in military aeronautics, says a Rome correspondent of the New York Sun. Italy has only ten dirigibles and others under construction are of the semi-rigid type and intended only for scouting. All the Italian dirigibles are boat shaped and therefore unsinkable. In case of war they would probably be attached to the navy. Italy has 116 aeroplanes. All can carry an approximate load of 550 pounds. There are 105 military pilots in Italy and about 100 civilian pilots. The aviation establishment of the Italian army is now

being increased by 300 further effective aeroplanes, with as many efficient pilots.

In the British Parliament Mr. McKenna said: "I am informed by the War Office that the number of alien enemies, other than prisoners taken in action or on merchant ships, interned in the various concentration camps is about 14,500. Comparing this number with the figures of adult male Germans, Austrians and Hungarians registered at the beginning of the war, I estimate that about 29,000 are at large."

The pay of British army officers is to be increased from ten to twenty-five per cent.

#### ATTACK AND DEFENSE OF HARBORS.

The articles of Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, C.A., U.S.A., contributed in a series to the Seattle (Wash.) Daily Times at the request of Col. William E. McClure, commanding the C.A.C. of Washington, have been published in pamphlet form under the title, "Attack and Defense of Fortified Harbors." Captain Hyde is the inspector-instructor of the C.A. Reserves of Washington, and his pamphlet is now published by the headquarters of the Reserve Corps at Seattle. The general subjects treated are the general principles of coast defense, naval attack, defense against naval attack, combined land and naval attack and defense against combined land and naval attack. The author is satisfied with the coast defenses of the country, for he says: "We are exceptionally well defended so far as the sea fronts are concerned, so well, in fact, that we may safely say it would be impossible for our forts either to be reduced by bombardment by a hostile fleet or rendered untenable owing to attack by sea alone." However, he finds that "little or nothing has been done in the way of providing land defenses for our forts." Relative to the efficacy of bombardment the author says: "Vessels may lie at nearly extreme range and bombard the forts with a view to disabling guns and fire control stations and to produce such demoralization among the personnel as may be possible. This method never produces decisive results." The "run past" form of attack such as that which made Admiral Farragut prominent is not feasible to-day on account of the large cost of a modern battleship and the small return derivable in comparison with the loss of a big ship. Although the only guns less than a hundred years old defending the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, were four or five small-caliber pieces dismounted from the disused cruiser, Reina Mercedes, and mounted near Morro Castle, Admiral Sampson did not care to subject his armored ships to the fire of these guns while the Spanish fleet was still afloat. "Every armored ship needlessly lost in war is virtually a gain of two for the enemy."

The latest and best thought in the matter of coast defense involves, wherever practicable, the location of forts on small islands, as offering no chance for land attack. The defenses of Manila Bay show the greatest development of this idea. The splendid location of Fort Flagler on Marrowstone Island has convinced a number of officers that all the defenses of Puget Sound should be concentrated at Flagler. "Unsupported by a land attack a naval bombardment should not be relied on to effect the reduction, surrender or evacuation of a fort."

The opinion of the author is that as battleships are built to fight battleships they are not the match of adequate coast defenses, and that the only form of attack promising success against coast defenses is a combined land and naval one. In defensive work the mortar and the submarine promise the best results against battleships, as the velocity of a mortar projectile is increasing at the moment of impact and the longer the range the greater the velocity, while with direct-fire guns the velocity of the projectile is decreasing from the moment it leaves the muzzle. Again, the mortar seeks out the lightest armor protection of ships, the decks, while the direct fire aims at the heavily protected sides. From the present tendency toward reduction in the number of different calibers manifest in the Navy and in coast defense Captain Hyde draws the conclusion that in new fortifications the primary armament should consist of either 12 or 14-inch guns, depending on local conditions; the intermediate armament of 6-inch and the secondary armament of 3-inch. There seems to be little, if any, use for 7, 8 and 10-inch guns. The increase of the British dreadnought guns to 15-inch and the success of the German 42-centimeter (16½-inch) gun indicate the necessity of making the 16-inch gun the standard maximum caliber for coast defense.

Attention is called by the pamphlet to the fact that in France the problem of coast defense is confided to the navy. A great aid to coast defense would be furnished by submarines. In the most promising form of attack, that by land and sea, the coast guard must consider its first duty to be that of preventing the landing of the land force enemy. This was not done by General Toral when Shafter landed for the investment of Cuba. The latter had only 15,000 men approximately, while there were 36,582 Spanish soldiers and 1,000 sailors landed from Cervera's fleet available for preventing this landing. The plan now under consideration by the War Department for establishing a brigade post on Puget Sound means much for the proper defense of that district. Captain Hyde's treatment of the question of coast defense is marked by a singularly lucid and instructive method of dressing up otherwise dry technical data, and is especially valuable for state coast artillerymen.

#### THE BANDMASTER SCHOOL.

It is no doubt well known throughout Army circles that there is a Bandmaster School conducted at Fort Jay, New York, under the direction of the Institute of Musical Art of New York city, and that the ten students are selected, five at a time, through competitive examination held annually; that the students remain two years and then, if they qualify, receive a diploma which enables them to secure an appointment as chief musician in the Regular Army.

Perhaps it is not so well known that an order of the War Department grants any bandman in good standing, irrespective of rank, serving in the Regular Army (exclusive of foreign service), the privilege of taking the preliminary examination; such being conducted under the supervision of the adjutant, at regimental headquarters, in the early summer of each year. The ten successful candidates are sent to Fort Jay, where the final examinations are held in September; of this number, five unsuccessful candidates are returned to their respective regiments.

The purpose of this article is to present, from a student's viewpoint, the qualifications necessary to gain

entrance to this school, to assist Army bandmen who take their profession seriously and are anxious to advance themselves. It has been the writer's experience personally, and from meeting the graduating class of last year and candidates of last year and this, that bandmen are more or less in the dark as to just what will be required of them when they try for admission to the school.

For the preliminary examination, the applicant should be thoroughly posted on the rudiments of music. Do not attempt to acquire this from a dictionary of musical terms. Get a book or books on rudiments (Cumming's rudiments is used by this school). Further, acquire some knowledge of the ethics of band instruments. The "Wind Band" by A. A. Clappe, treats of this subject. The final examination includes recapitulation of rudiments, instrumental and ear test. The instrumental part consists chiefly of reading and transposing at sight, and playing a solo on any wind instrument; both of the candidate's selection. Technical ability is considered favorably only when accompanied by an equal measure of good tone and correct intonation; this is important. Last but not least comes the ear test, consisting mainly of sight-singing and melody dictation, a part of the examination wherein all candidates seem deficient; no doubt because they do not prepare for it. Dictation, in terms of music, consists of determining by the ear and representing by notation the pitch and duration of musical sounds; for instance, one person would play, sing or whistle "Home, Sweet Home" and another writes it, as performed or dictated, on a staff.

The first thing made clear to the bandman on entrance to the school, is, that there is no time to be lost; the watchword is industry. Work embraced in the three years' course at the Institute of Musical Art must be covered in two years. This includes harmony, ear-training, history, and ensemble with the institute orchestra. All this presents a problem of considerable magnitude. Excepting three afternoons a week at the Institute in New York city, the students are engaged at Fort Jay in classes and individual practice on instruments, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. The evenings are devoted exclusively to theoretical studies.

This discussion of the curriculum is not with the idea of scaring anyone. Notwithstanding, the question will follow, "Is it worth while?" The individual must answer for himself; but, if the sentiments or opinions of the enrolled students are accepted, the answer must be "Yes, it is worth while." Consider the opportunity of securing such an education free of charge; of being in personal contact with the greatest pedagogic specialists, in music, the country has to offer; of the beneficial influences of a two years' environment in an atmosphere musically "par excellence"; and in the end, an appointment to as high a salaried position in the Army as an enlisted man can receive. Does the achievement justify the effort? Yes, "and then some."

In conclusion, it is desired to impress the ambitious bandman with the necessity of pursuing his studies systematically and with purpose; of exercising his intelligence at all times; this applies especially to instrumental practice, where the person, if self-taught, is apt to neglect the two great essentials in music, namely, good tone and correct intonation.

JAMES C. ELDRIDGE, Student;  
Principal Musician, 12th Inf.

#### HOT AIR.—III.

It was 11:30 a. m. and a quorum of the Anvil Club was assembled on the club porch for the morning's morning dry drink. The Shave Tail started things by wanting to know who was responsible for present uniform requirements.

Col. Old Timer: Lieutenant the Quartermaster General is the head of the Quartermaster Corps and has charge of Army clothing under the possible supervision of the Chief of Staff, who is the head of the General Staff Corps. Above them is the President and his immediate representative the Secretary of War.

Lieut. New Boy: What corps most directly assists the President and Secretary of War in carrying on the War Department?

Col. Old Timer: The General Staff.

Captain Yap: As I read it Pars 753 to 769, A.R., give the General Staff full responsibility for military conditions in the United States.

Lieut. New Boy: How do you make that out, Captain?

Captain Yap: Outside of war times no such full powers of direct and supervisory action have ever before been given to any Army head as are now explicitly given to the Chief of Staff. In addition he is given a selected body of General Staff officers with nothing to do but assist him. Military preparedness in the United States depends on his ability to take military conditions as they are and make them as they should be.

Lieut. Constant Reader: Captain Yap, the Chief of Staff's full power is dependent on Congressional action, is it not?

Captain Yap: Yes, that and other things such as the inertia of conventionalities, politics, general ignorance of the value of military training and so on.

Col. Old Timer: Well, what do you want the General Staff to do anyway?

Captain Yap: I want them to apply simple and direct methods to United States conditions.

Major Sour Dough: As how?

Captain Yap: Quit polishing the brass work.

Major Sour Dough: Come down to cases?

Captain Yap: Stop making ingenious but trivial and confusing changes in regulations and paper work. "A good plan once adopted and put into execution should not be abandoned unless it becomes clear it cannot succeed." I.D.R., 359. Quit trying to get out an organization and supply table that is against United States conditions and that will tie volunteers in bow-knots. "All plans and the methods for carrying them into effect must be simple and direct." I.D.R., 361.

Every bit of our military system should be referred to two tests: (1) Will it directly advance national military preparedness? (2) Will it work in the field with partially trained troops and officers? The General Staff has declared the first military need of the country to be: "an adequate reserve of trained men." Therefore the first objective of the General Staff is (to create an adequate reserve of trained men). Standardize National Guard training. Standardize training in all schools having an Army officer as a military instructor. Have the Regular Army standardize short enlistment training on a working hour.

Col. Old Times: Excuse me, Captain Yap, I must go as my lunch will be ready in an hour. Li Hung came in and asked Captain Yap if he rang.

Captain Yap: No, but some one rang off my Hot Air.

TACK HAMMER, Recorder.

#### HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD MOUNTS CHEAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the last few years there has been an increasing demand for high class horses among our mounted officers, but owing to a limited purse—especially among the junior officers—not many are able to provide themselves with the kind of animal they would like to have. I therefore take the liberty of suggesting to such officers a plan which I have followed with good success several times. It is very simple, requires such a moderate expenditure that any lieutenant can afford it, and at the same time results in giving the officer who adopts it a very pleasant occupation during the indoor or closed season when drills are taking up a minimum amount of time, and he also acquires a great deal of very valuable knowledge and experience which can be gained in no other way.

Briefly stated the plan is to buy a two and a half year old colt at about this season of the year and give him his preliminary training, schooling, and conditioning during the ensuing winter. The next spring you have a three-year-old that is eligible for entry in the three-year-old classes at the horse shows, and is developing rapidly into a good charger with none of the vices and tricks so often found in horses bought at a mature age. The plan is particularly easy of application for officers fortunate enough to be stationed at a post having a good riding hall.

If the colt was a good one to start with he is plenty old enough for ordinary duty in garrison and even in the field if there are no forced marches to be made. I used a three-year-old colt for a year on the Mexican border and rode him right along with the troop on twenty to thirty-mile marches over hard and sometimes rocky ground with no bad results. The colt was a registered thoroughbred, fifteen hands one inch, weighing about 950 pounds when bought in December as a two-and-a-half-year-old. He is now four and a half years old, stands fifteen hands three and three-quarter inches, and weighs nearly 1,100 pounds.

In buying such a colt caution should be exercised to get one with promise of development into a worth while charger. He should be at least a half bred, have good quality and conformation, plenty of bone and substance, and sufficient size for the purpose desired. If a horse that will develop into a heavyweight charger is desired he should be close to 15.2 at two and one-half years old. If a middleweight charger is the object the minimum height may safely be reduced to 15.1. Anything under 15.1 at two and one-half years of age is not likely to make more than a polo pony. As stated, the colt should be a half bred or better, and in the case of anything less than a thoroughbred experience shows that it is preferable to have the sire a thoroughbred as the other cross (dam a T.B. and sire something else), is rarely as successful.

It is not at all difficult to get a two and one-half year old colt, half thoroughbred or better, with good quality, conformation, size, and plenty of bone and substance where the colt has been bred and raised on good limestone pasture. The price will range from \$175 to \$300 for such a colt at this season of the year as most breeders would much rather sell than feed their colts through the winter. Of course, any quantity of scrubby, stunted two and one-half year old colts can be bought for considerably less than the prices stated, but they will never make high class mounts that an officer can be proud of, and it is not worth while spending the time and care on them unless they will, or unless it is a polo pony and not a charger that is desired. Colts such as I have in mind will develop into horses worth \$350 to \$1,000 if they are properly handled and trained, and it is the only way I know of for officers to provide themselves with really good mounts at a reasonable price.

The plan should particularly appeal to graduates of the Mounted Service School and officers taking the course in the regimental schools of equitation. There is no greater pleasure to a real horse lover than watching the development of a promising colt, and the experience and knowledge gained is invaluable to the mounted officer. To some of our Cavalry officers who have little real knowledge of horses and care nothing for them, and though it is a matter of real regret that there are any such officers we all know a few, this plan will not appeal; but to the enthusiastic Cavalry officer, really fond of horses for their own sake, it is the only plan offering immediate action at a minimum expenditure. There are some men who talk largely and at great length about wanting a really good mount, but never have one, and explain the lack by saying they can not afford it. They generally have a hazy idea that some day they will be fortunate enough to buy a thousand dollar horse for \$250. Such an opportunity occurs perhaps once in a life time to the average officer, and when it does come he generally passes it by, owing to his lack of knowledge and experience in judging horses.

The men who are well mounted are those who get out and hustle for what they have, excepting, of course, the lucky few who can afford to buy a mature horse at a fancy price.

I trust this suggestion will be the means of enabling some of the younger mounted officers to provide themselves with first class mounts in an easy, economical and interesting way, and at the same time a way which can be acted upon at any time.

It is worthy of note in this connection that in the French cavalry service, from which we are adapting so many good ideas in equitation, each subaltern is required to train a colt every year for the sake of the experience and knowledge gained. It is my humble belief that a similar requirement in our mounted service would greatly stimulate interest in horsemanship and knowledge of the care and training of horses.

C. W. STEWART, 1st Lieut., 5th Cav.

The following was the total degree of completion on Dec. 1, 1914, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Nevada, 80.4; Oklahoma, 82.3; Pennsylvania, 61.7; Arizona, 43.6; California, 0.0; Mississippi, 2.0; Idaho, 0.0. Destroyers—Downes, 95.3; O'Brien, 91.1; Nicholson, 88.9; Winslow, 83.7; Cushing, 76.5; Ericsson, 89.5; Tucker, 21.3; Conyngham, 45.9; Porter, 41.1; Wadsworth, 71.7; Jacob Jones, 41.8; Wainwright, 41.4. Destroyer tender—Melville, 73.6. Submarines—G-2 (1), 89.7; G-3 (1), 85.7; K-7, delivered Dec. 1; K-8, delivered Dec. 1; L-1, 74.1; L-2, 73.6; L-3, 70.6; L-4, 69.6; L-5, 51.2; L-6, 49.0; L-7, 48.0; M-1, 55.7; L-8, 1.0; L-9, 31.2; L-10, 29.3; L-11, 16.7. Submarine tenders—Fulton, delivered Dec. 2; Bushnell, 77.5. Fuel ships—Kanawha, 87.1; Maumee, 63.8. Miscellaneous—Supply ship No. 1, 11.1; transport No. 1, 2.9. Panama Canal colliers—Ulysses, 68.0; Achilles, 59.6. (1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York Yard.

## PROPOSED ARMY BILLS.

Seven bills which were drawn up to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of War in his annual report were introduced by Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on Dec. 16. All were prepared at the War College under the personal direction of the Secretary of War and will probably be proposed as amendments to the Army Appropriation bill when it is under consideration in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. S. 6962 is for the protection of property furnished by the Federal Government to the Organized Militia; S. 6963 creates an Army transportation reserve corps; S. 6964 increases the number of officers in the Signal Corps; S. 6965 provides for a reserve force of enlisted men; S. 6966 is for the maintenance of organizations of the mobile Army at their maximum strength and provides an increase of 1,000 officers; S. 6967 increases the strength of the Coast Artillery; and S. 6968 creates a reserve officers list. All these bills except S. 6965 and S. 6968 appear on page 506 under Bills Before Congress. S. 6968 is briefed below, while S. 6965 we hold over for another week.

S. 6968, Mr. Chamberlain.—To create an Officers Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army. The President is authorized to commission as officers of the O.R.C., not above the grade of colonel, such citizens as may qualify, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War. Commissions shall be for such periods as the President may determine, and shall be renewable. Officers shall not be entitled to retirement or retirement pay, nor shall they receive pensions except for physical disability incurred in line of duty in actual service. In the event of actual or threatened hostilities the President may order the Officers Reserve Corps, or any part thereof, to active duty in the Army, and they shall, while their commissions are in force, be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for government of the armies of the U.S.

When on active duty in the Army members of the O.R.C. shall receive the same pay and allowances now or hereafter authorized by law for officers of a like grade in the Regular Army, but the right to longevity pay shall not accrue to members of the O.R.C. except by reason of service on active duty in the Army or for service therewith prior to date of their current commissions in said O.R.C.

While on active duty in the Army officers of the O.R.C. shall take rank in their respective grades according to dates of commissions and next after all officers of like grade in the Regular Army and officers of the U.S. Volunteers of like grade mustered into the Service prior to the calling of the O.R.C. to active duty.

All expenses incident to military camps of instruction or schools established by the Secretary of War for military instruction of citizens, who are students at or graduates of educational institutions, shall be paid out of current appropriation for encampments and maneuvers, Organized Militia, for the year in which said camps or schools are maintained. Stores and supplies belonging to the U.S. and furnished for use of the Army may be used at said military camps or schools, and may be sold to persons attending said camps or schools.

Sec. 23 of the Act "to promote the efficiency of the Militia, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 21, 1893, is hereby repealed.

Whether a supply of naval coal can be obtained on the Pacific coast is now only a commercial problem. A cargo of coal from the Matanuska District, Alaska, has stood all the required tests of the Navy, passing inspection both in the cruiser Maryland and at the experimental station at Annapolis. The Alaska coal has come fully up to the standard of West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania coal now used on battleships. For a week the coal was tested in the Maryland under port conditions. Then the Maryland was sent to sea with her bunkers full of Matanuska coal. This was tested four hours with forced draught at twenty knots per hour. The other tests were twenty-four hours at fifteen knots an hour; and forty hours at ten knots per hour. The successful results obtained in the Maryland were confirmed by the engineering experiments at Annapolis. But all of these experiments will come to nought unless some large coal operators develop the Matanuska mines. Under the present conditions it costs \$9 per ton to ship coal from Knik, Alaska, to Puget Sound, which is the route over which the coal is transported. With the opening of the Panama Canal the price of Eastern coal delivered at San Francisco will be materially reduced. This will make it necessary to mine the Matanuska coal on a large scale and develop a line of coal carriers from Alaska to San Francisco in order to compete with the eastern coal for contracts on Navy coal. Following the usual course of developing a new coal field will require some time to make Alaskan coal a competitor for naval contracts, but it will be of great military value to be able to supply the Navy with coal mined on the Pacific coast.

"It seems to be generally admitted," says the Lowell Courier-Citizen, "unofficially, at least, that the United States is not ready for war, but the testimony given by General Crozier and Admiral Badger before the House Military and Naval Committee makes it permissible to discuss whether the country is prepared for peace. For history shows that it is the country rich in spoils, but unable to defend herself, that is most often unable to maintain permanent peace." The Courier-Citizen further says: "One is inclined to agree with the Administration in Washington that no 'investigation' into the question is advisable at this time. Enough may be gleaned from admissions already made to conclude that the country, attacked by any first class Power, would be forced to place its reliance entirely upon the Navy. Apart from the number of men that we may need, it is evident that we lack strength in all three of the branches of warfare that have brought the Germans their success in the present war; artillery and reserve ammunition, aerial craft and submarines. To maintain the peace that we desire, our defenses must be further developed along these lines. It will not provoke war if we take these necessary measures, for it is what any competent Power would expect us to do. And Europe will be quite too busy for the next year or so to pay much attention to external matters."

With the return of the 5th Regiment of U.S. Marines from San Domingo to Philadelphia on Dec. 22 the marines will, for the first time in recent years, all spend Christmas at their home stations. The arrival of the regiment at Philadelphia on Dec. 22, it is thought, will give plenty of time to return all of the officers and men to their home stations on the Atlantic coast by Christmas Eve. Col. Charles A. Doyen, commander of the regiment, will be stationed at Washington Barracks. Lieut. Col. Ben F. Fuller becomes fleet marine officer and will be stationed at Norfolk while on shore. Major Harry Lee will be assigned to the 1st Brigade. The following officers will be returned to their stations:

Major Charles B. Hatch to Port Royal; Capt. Arthur E. Harding to the Judge Advocate General's Office at Washington; Capt. William Hopkins and Lieut. F. B. Garrett to the marine barracks, New York; Capt. William L. Redles to Newport; Capt. Edward A. Greene, Lieuts. Harold D. MacLachlan, Henry L. Larsen, George A. Stowell, Arthur Kingston, B. C. Murchison and Louis E. Fagan, jr., to Norfolk; Lieut. James T. Reid to Charleston; Lieut. D. F. Smith to Boston; Lieut. N. A. Eastman to Key West.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels is determined that there shall be no more delays in the work on or for ships by reason of the delinquency of contractors who undertake to make delivery by a certain date and then fail either in the time of their delivery or in the quality of the articles delivered under their contracts. In pursuance of this policy he has issued specific orders to the Paymaster General of the Navy to rigidly enforce that clause embodied in all contracts and open purchase orders which stipulates that, should satisfactory delivery be not completed by a certain date, the Paymaster General shall be at liberty to go into the open market and buy the articles for the contractor's account and at his expense—the additional cost to be collected, if necessary, from the contractor's bondsman. Under the orders issued to the Paymaster General, no case of delayed deliveries is to be waived nor is any rejected material to be accepted even at a reduction in price except in most unusual circumstances; and, even then, the foregoing rule will not be waived until the merits of each such individual case have been presented by the Paymaster General to the Secretary of the Navy in person.

More than half the appeals from auditors which went up to the Comptroller of the Treasury were from the Army and Navy, the former department, according to the annual report of the Comptroller for the last fiscal year, furnishing 369 and the Navy 224. A great majority of the re-hearings pertained to matters growing out of the Civil War. The extent of the work of the office of the Comptroller is shown by the number of advance decisions which grew, in the last year to 967 from 822 in 1913 and 680 in 1912. There were more requests for advance hearings from the Navy than from the Army, those of the former aggregating 175, as against 137 for the Army. This discrepancy was most markedly shown in the requests of the disbursing officers, who in the Navy numbered seventy to thirty-five in the Army. In the matter of construction of statutes there were fifteen advance decisions asked for in the Army, compared with nine in the Navy.

Orders from the Navy Department, dated Dec. 18, 1914, announce the retirement of Rear Admiral Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., for disability incident to the Service. The retirement is to date from Dec. 11, 1914. The retirement of Rear Admiral Gove makes a change in the promotions noted elsewhere in this issue. The corrected list of promotions is as follows: Capt. De Witt Coffman and Reynold T. Hall are promoted rear admirals by the retirement of Gove, instead of by the retirement of Rear Admiral Nicholson. Comdr. Edward L. Beach is promoted captain, Lieut. Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln to commander, Lieut. Donald C. Bingham to lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (J.G.) Philip H. Hammond to lieutenant. Promotions by the retirement of Rear Admiral Nicholson Dec. 15 are corrected as follows: Capt. William F. Fullam to rear admiral, Comdr. Herman O. Stickney to captain, Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel to commander, Lieut. Robert Wallace to lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (J.G.) Claud A. Jones to lieutenant.

Lieut. Harold C. Woodward, 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., the inventor of the new explosive, troto gelatin, first mentioned in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL several years ago, requests us to state that he is not responsible for articles which have appeared in the Sunday editions of various daily papers from time to time regarding his explosive and himself. He says the articles are incorrect, that he has been misquoted, and that large portions of the articles in question display gross ignorance of the subject written of, and were not authorized by him. The latest article the Lieutenant complains of appeared on Dec. 12. Lieutenant Woodward gave his secret to the U.S. Government, and the explosive is considered the most powerful and safest to handle of any.

Advices have been received at the War Department that the Army officers who have been detailed as official observers with the German army arrived in Genoa, Italy, on Dec. 17. The Rotterdam, on which the party was proceeding to Europe, was originally destined for Amsterdam, but owing to developments in the North Sea and in German waters it was diverted to Italy. This will make it necessary for the party to pass through Italy and Austria in order to reach the German army. The party consists of Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., Major Clarence C. Williams, Ord. Dept., Major Dwight E. Aultman, Field Art., Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Cav., Capt. Wilson B. Burt, Inf., and Capt. Samuel G. Shartle, Coast Art.

There is no occasion for alarm because long range torpedoes are not placed in submarines. The submarine is an infighter and does not attack the enemy at long range. It must be close aboard before it attacks a cruiser or a battleship. The submarine is not provided with means to estimate the speed of the enemy or to secure a long range on a warship. By its very nature it must depend upon short range and high speed torpedoes to attack a warship. It is a modern development of the old spar torpedo ship of Civil War days. The torpedoes now in the United States submarines have longer range than can be utilized in operating against the enemy, and it is stated that their ranges are longer than those of any other nation.

It is expected that the transport Buford, which is to take the 30th Infantry from the Presidio to New York, will arrive at Philadelphia on Jan. 19. The transport left New York city Nov. 15 and it has taken over a month to take the 5th Infantry to Panama and to continue her trip up to San Francisco. While it may not require so long a time to make the return trip to New York with the 30th Infantry, it will be several weeks

before the 30th will be at its new station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who is to command the Panama garrison, will be a passenger on the Buford from San Francisco to his new station.

According to an order issued some time ago by the War Department, Cavalry officers are to report to the Secretary of War on the new regulations which are now in effect by June 30, 1915. The indications are that there will be a majority report against them. At least, there will be so many suggested changes that a new board will be necessary. It is generally acknowledged that there are many excellent features in the new regulations, but it is feared that there are too many radical changes provided for in the Cavalry organization to meet the approval of the mounted Service. The squadron formation is not proving as popular as its advocates had hoped.

The transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco Dec. 14, with thirty officers including Brigadier General Edwards, Lieutenant Colonel Root, Infantry; Captains Hannum, Corps of Engrs., Carpenter, Coast Art. Corps, Office, 21st Inf.; Lieutenants Goetz, 1st Field Art., Wheeler, Inf., Mitchell, 17th, Marmon, 25th Inf.; Major Van Dusen, Captains Burket, Hill, Hughes, Med. Corps; Lieutenant Lowe, Med. Res. Corps; Hospital Corps, Sergeants Dendy, Williams, duty Sergeant 1st Class Goodwin, five privates discharge, Sergeant Nunn retirement, three privates sick, one private furlough, casualties 266, sick thirty-one, general prisoners, eighteen.

Speaking of the comment last week on the Army-Navy football game, our correspondent who was formerly a Navy player says that it was not intended to imply that the Navy's defense and kicking game was as strong in 1913 and 1914 as in previous years. "My point is," he writes, "that had the Navy continued the policy of a strong defense and a good kicking game in 1913 and 1914 they would have won the 1913 game and the 1914 would have been close. That is, develop defense and the kicking game first. The Navy's defense and kicking game in 1913 and 1914 were not strong."

Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., on Dec. 16 took the oath of office as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The new Chief Constructor is no stranger in the Navy Department, having served on some of the most important details in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Not only all of the officers and clerks of the bureau, but many officers throughout the Department called on the new chief of the bureau and extended to him their hearty congratulations.

We publish under our Army head in this issue a copy of General Orders issued by Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Cav., U.S.A., on the eve of his retirement from active service in the Army and his departure from the camp of United States troops, Naco, Ariz., where he was in command from Oct. 7 to Dec. 4, 1914. It is a fine tribute to the officers and men who were under his command in the bullet-hit locality of Naco.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, is acting Chief of Staff during the absence of General Scott on the border. Major Robert E. L. Michie, General Staff, who accompanied General Scott on account of his recent service with him on the border, is well acquainted with conditions there and will be of great service to the Chief of Staff in conducting his negotiations.

"I wish to express my appreciation," writes a retired non-commissioned officer of the Army, "for your absolutely neutral and free from prejudice editorials in reference to the unreasonable and prejudiced expression used by the major part of the American press, 'German militarism,' and also for the war news. The JOURNAL seems to be the only paper telling the truth about it."

In view of the fact that the furnishing of escorts from Fort Myer, Va., for funerals occurring on Fridays seriously interferes with the exhibition drills held on those days at that post, the Quartermaster General of the Army has been requested not to arrange for funerals on Fridays which will involve the detail of a large number of troops.

First Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect Jan. 11, 1915, is a native of Ohio, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery of the Army from civil life Sept. 25, 1908. He holds the degree of Ph.B., Sheffield Scientific School, 1906.

Battery C, 5th U.S. Field Art., was the first command to report its departure to Naco in the new movement of troops to the border under the recent order of the Department. The battery according to despatches received at Washington left Fort Sill at two o'clock on Dec. 17.

Major P. D. Lochridge, now on recruiting duty at New York, will be detailed to the General Staff, relieving Major Robert E. L. Michie, who goes on duty as a lieutenant colonel on the General Staff when he is promoted.

The U.S. mine planter Schofield, 1st Lieut. G. M. Peek commanding, has been ordered from New York to Panamanian waters. All mail should be sent care Postmaster, New York city.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs Dec. 18 voted to report out all of the Army nominations which have been sent to the Senate this session by the President.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

By the retirement of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., on Dec. 15, Capt. De Witt Coffman is promoted, vice Admiral Nicholson, and Capt. Reynold T. Hall goes up to rear admiral as an additional number. Rear Admiral Coffman was born in Mount Jackson, Shenandoah county, Va., Nov. 28, 1854, and was appointed a cadet midshipman from the 6th Congressional District of Virginia June 8, 1872, graduating from the Naval Academy June 20, 1876, with the rank of midshipman. He was promoted to ensign July 10, 1879; to lieutenant (junior grade) April 19, 1886; to lieutenant Sept. 27, 1891, and to lieutenant commander July 8, 1899. During the Spanish-American War he served on board the U.S.S. Prairie from Oct. 1, 1898, to Jan. 13, 1899, and on the U.S.S. Marblehead from Jan. 15, 1899, to April, 1899. He was promoted to commander June 16, 1905, serving in this grade in charge of the Naval Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md., until Oct. 16, 1905; in command of the U.S.S. Boston from Nov. 1, 1905, to June 10, 1907; as inspector of ordnance in charge of Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., from July 5, 1907, to July 15, 1908, and in charge of Naval Magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va., from July 20, 1908, to May 10, 1909. He was promoted to captain Feb. 1, 1909, serving in the grade in command of the U.S.S. New Jersey from May 15, 1909, to March 18, 1911; as commandant of the navy yard and station, Boston, Mass., from March 18, 1911, to Nov. 6, 1914; at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., from Nov. 13, 1914, to Dec. 3, 1914, and as commander, Third Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, from Dec. 5, 1914, to the present date.

Rear Admiral Reynold Thomas Hall, U.S.N., whose promotion is referred to above, was born in Virginia November 28, 1854, and was appointed from Pennsylvania and commissioned assistant engineer, United States Navy, April 22, 1880; passed assistant engineer, Jan. 9, 1889; chief engineer, Feb. 7, 1898; was advanced three numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle of Manila Bay. He was promoted lieutenant March 3, 1899; lieutenant commander, Jan. 11, 1900; commander, July 1, 1905, and captain, June 18, 1909. During his service he was attached to the U.S.S. Alliance, 1880-1883, which in 1881 cruised in the Arctic in search of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette; U.S. monitor Nantucket and U.S.S. Powhatan, 1884-1886; U.S.S. Ossipee, 1887; U.S.S. Pensacola, 1890-1892, and was present at the insurrection in Chili in 1891; U.S.S. Baltimore, 1892-1893; in Steam Engineering Department, navy yard, New York, in 1893-1896; attached to U.S.S. Texas, 1896; U.S.S. Petrel, 1897-1898, with Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila Bay; U.S.S. Concord, 1898-1899; U.S.S. Boston, July, 1899-October, 1899; Steam Engineering Department, navy yard, New York, 1899-1901; U.S.S. Olympia, U.S.S. Kearsarge, U.S.S. New York, 1901-1905; he was chief engineer of U.S.S. Petrel and the Cavite Navy Yard during the Spanish War; squadron engineer, Caribbean Squadron, 1903; fleet engineer, European Station, 1904; inspector of machinery at Newport News Shipyard, 1905-1906; head of Department of Steam Engineering, navy yard, New York, 1907-1909; inspector of machinery at Newport News Shipyard, 1909-1910, and at works of the William Cramp and Sons Company since 1911.

By the death of Col. Walter L. Finley, Cav., U.S.A., on Dec. 13, 1914, the following promotions result: Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cav., to colonel; Major Robert E. L. Michie, Cav., unassigned, to lieutenant colonel; Capt. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., to major, vice Rice, detached from his proper command, and 1st Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 6th Cav., to captain, vice O'Shea.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Eugene Winslow Watson, U.S.N., died at his home in Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1914. He was born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1843, and was educated in Philadelphia. He was appointed a master's mate in the U.S. Navy on board the Lancaster in May, 1859, and was on that vessel until October, 1861, in the meantime having become a captain's clerk, in August of that year. The following February he again was appointed a master's mate, and was commissioned as acting ensign in September, 1863. During the Civil War he served on the Circassian, Flag and Frolic. He was commissioned an ensign in the Regular Navy in March, 1868, and was promoted through the various grades to captain in November, 1899. After the Civil War among other duties he served in the Seminole, Frolic, Canonicus, Sangus, Ossipee, Franklin, Brooklyn, Swatara, Richmond, Ranger and Adams. At the beginning of the war with Spain he was commandant of the naval station at New London, and was then placed in command of the Scindia. He was in charge of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., when retired on his own application on June 2, 1902, with the rank of rear admiral. He has a son in the Navy, Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson, on duty in the Navy Department in Washington. Rear Admiral Watson was the author of a book entitled the "Monitor and Merrimac," in which was narrated the story of the sea fight between those two vessels. The funeral of Rear Admiral Watson was held Dec. 11, and the remains were buried in Arlington. Funeral services were held at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith officiating. The honorary pallbearers were Rear Admirals Charles H. Stockton, Hugo Osterhaus, Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., Gen. Medore Crawford, U.S.A., Rear Admirals Uriah Harris, Newton E. Mason and Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., and William W. Chamberlain. Rear Admiral Watson leaves a widow, a son, Lieut. Comdr. A. Eugene Watson, U.S.N., and two daughters.

Brig. Gen. George Breckinridge Davis, U.S.A., retired, died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 15. He was born in Massachusetts Feb. 14, 1847, and served in the Civil War in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry from Sept. 10, 1863, to June 26, 1865, holding the grades of sergeant, Q.M. sergeant and second lieutenant. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1867, and was graduated and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, June 12, 1871. After serving on the frontier at Fort D. A. Russell and Camp Bowie, Ariz., from September, 1871, to August, 1873, he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as assistant professor of Spanish, and later of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and next as principal assistant professor of Spanish. He remained at West Point until ordered on frontier duty at Fort Russell, Wyo., and Fort Niobrara,

Neb., in September, 1878, and remained in the West until August, 1883, when he was ordered to duty at the U.S.M.A. as principal assistant professor of history, geography and ethics and assistant professor of law, and remained at West Point to Aug. 28, 1888. He was recorder of the Army Regulation Board at Washington from Jan. 10 to July 2, 1887. He had been promoted first lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, May 9, 1878, and captain, 5th Artillery, Aug. 21, 1888. He was ordered from West Point Aug. 28, 1888, to frontier duty at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, and was appointed major and judge advocate Dec. 10, 1888, being assigned to special duty in the office of the Secretary of War during the early part of 1889, and was in charge of the publication of the records of the War of the Rebellion. He was promoted lieutenant colonel and Deputy Judge Advocate General Aug. 3, 1890, and was assigned to duty as professor of law at the U.S.M.A. by the President Aug. 20, 1895, and was head of the department of history from January, 1900, to May, 1901. He was promoted colonel and Assistant Judge Advocate General May 22, 1901, and was appointed Judge Advocate General of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general, May 24, 1901. He was retired for age Feb. 14, 1911. General Davis was delegate plenipotentiary to the conference at Geneva, Switzerland, 1906, and to the second peace conference at The Hague in 1907. He was the author of "Outlines of International Law, with an Account of Its Origin and Sources and of Its Historical Development" (1888), and of "The Military Laws of the United States" (1897), "The Elements of Law" (1897), "A Treatise on Military Laws and the Practice and Procedure of Courts-martial" (1898).

Brig. Gen. John Vincent Furey, U.S.A., retired, died of pneumonia at his home, No. 10 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1914. He was born in Brooklyn, May 22, 1839. General Furey enlisted as a private in the 84th New York Volunteer Infantry, April 18, 1861. He took part in the battles of Bull Run and Antietam and served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign. In September, 1862, he was appointed captain and quartermaster of Volunteers. He received the brevet of major for meritorious services during the war. He was appointed captain and quartermaster in the Regular Army Jan. 11, 1867; was promoted to major Nov. 11, 1887; lieutenant colonel Aug. 21, 1896, and colonel and assistant quartermaster general Aug. 12, 1900. He was appointed brigadier general on Feb. 25, 1903, the day before his retirement at his own request, after forty years' service. He saw active service after the Civil War in Indian campaigns in the Northwest and Arizona, and was the ranking quartermaster in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions. During the war with Spain he was appointed colonel and quartermaster of Volunteers. General Furey is survived by his wife and a daughter, Miss George Crook Furey, named for Gen. George Crook, U.S.A., under whom General Furey served in the West.

Col. Walter L. Finley, U.S. Cav., died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., Sunday, Dec. 13, 1914, after an illness of several months. He leaves a widow and two sons, James Randlett, who lives in New Mexico, and Thomas Dewees, a cadet in the Second Class at West Point. Colonel Finley was born Jan. 21, 1857, and is the son of Gen. C. A. Finley, Surgeon General of the Army at the outbreak of the Civil War. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1879, and was commissioned in the 9th Cavalry, of which regiment he was a member until 1901. He served with distinction in many of the Indian wars for a quarter of a century, at Santiago in the Spanish-American War, and in the Insurrection in the Philippines. During recent years, he has held important staff positions with universal credit and praise; as Adjutant General of the Department of the Visayas, and as Chief of Staff of several of the Departments within the continental limits of the United States. His final illness found him in command of the 1st Cavalry at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from which he was relieved in July, 1914, to permit hospital treatment at the Government Hospital in Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Samuel M. Strite, U.S.N., retired, died at Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 15, 1914. He was born in Leitersburg, Md., June 2, 1866, and entered the Navy as a naval cadet on Sept. 28, 1882, graduating from the Naval Academy in 1886. He was promoted to ensign July 1, 1888, to lieutenant (junior grade), Jan. 1, 1897, and to lieutenant, March 3, 1899. During the Spanish-American War in 1898, he served on board the U.S.S. Olympia from the beginning of the war until Dec. 31, 1898. As a lieutenant he served on board the U.S.S. Independence from May 1, 1899, to Nov. 6, 1900; on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge from Nov. 14, 1900, to Feb. 25, 1901, and on board the U.S.S. Mohican from March 16, 1901, to Feb. 14, 1903, this being his last active duty. He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1903, with the rank of lieutenant commander on recommendation of the Rear Admirals' Board.

As noted in our last week's issue, page 463, Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Califf, U.S.A., retired, died at his home at Towanda, Pa., Dec. 9, 1914. A correspondent in writing us concerning the death of the General says: "General Califf was an honor graduate of the Artillery School in 1871. He was a man noted for the faithful and conscientious performance of his duties, and was highly successful in his instruction in the military departments of the colleges where he served. He was one who inspired loyal friendships, and the news of his death will be noted with regret throughout the Army. He was married to Katherine Hardy in 1902, who, with their four children, survives him."

Mrs. Julia Tucker Cole, mother of Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., died at Winetka, Ill., Oct. 27, 1914.

Mrs. Anna Gibson Yates, widow of Bvt. Lieut. Col. George W. Yates, captain, 7th U.S. Cav., whose death in New York city on Dec. 9, 1914, we announced in our last issue, was in her sixty-fifth year, instead of her eighty-second, as stated.

Mrs. Elizabeth Q. Garst, wife of Rear Admiral Perry Garst, U.S.N., and mother of Stephen Q. Garst, of New Mexico, Elizabeth Garst, and Cynthia Garst Anderson, wife of Ensign Lorain Anderson, U.S.N., died at her residence, 1954 Columbia road, Washington, D.C., Dec. 13, 1914. Interment was at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Mr. Henry Selby Hayward, father of Lieut. James W. Hayward, U.S.N., died at Augusta, Ga., on Monday, Dec. 14, 1914. Services were held at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 17, and interment was at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N.J.

The remains of Mrs. Heyl, widow of Dr. Theodore C. Heyl, U.S.N., who died at Rockville, Md., Dec. 13, 1914, were interred at Arlington Cemetery beside those of her husband on Dec. 15, 1914. She was the mother of Mrs. Hogg, wife of Commodore W. S. Hogg, U.S.N., and of

Dr. Ashton Bryant Heyl, formerly of the U.S. Army, and grandmother of Ensign W. S. Hogg, jr., U.S.N.

Mrs. Mabel Hughes Giddings, wife of Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at Philadelphia, Pa. The interment was at Anoka, Minn. "The sympathy of the entire garrison," writes our Governors Island correspondent, "is extended to Captain Giddings in his bereavement by the death of his wife on Sunday, Dec. 13, 1914, at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. Mrs. Giddings had been seriously ill for six weeks, and three weeks ago was taken to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment, and on Dec. 12 from there to the University Hospital, Philadelphia, for observation and treatment by a brain specialist, but did not live more than a day after reaching Philadelphia. Captain Giddings accompanied Mrs. Giddings to Washington and remained with her during her illness. The interment was on Dec. 17 at Anoka, Minn., the home of both Capt. and Mrs. Giddings. Her mother, Mrs. Hughes, who has been for some time on Governors Island, is remaining at Fort Jay, N.Y., not feeling able to take the journey to Minnesota at this time of the year. Captain Giddings has leave until Dec. 25, but will probably return soon to Governors Island after visiting his father and brothers in Anoka."

Mrs. John M. Brabson, mother of Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 23d Inf., Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 2d Field Art., and Mrs. W. W. Overton, wife of Lieut. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav., died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12, 1914, as the result of a surgical operation.

Mr. John W. Blauvelt, city editor of The Morning Telegraph, New York city, and son of Col. William F. Blauvelt, of the 10th U.S. Infantry, died of pneumonia Dec. 17, 1914. Mr. Blauvelt was Paris editor of the New York Herald for a year.

Mrs. Amelia H. McAllister, widow of Lieut. Col. Julian McAllister, U.S.A., died at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16, 1914.

Mrs. Charles Emory Waters, mother of the wife of Capt. H. A. Field, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1914.

Mach. Andrew Y. Long, U.S.N., retired, died at Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 1, 1914. He was born in California Sept. 9, 1883, and after serving as an enlisted man in the Navy for approximately six years, he was appointed a machinist in the Navy on Jan. 17, 1912, serving in that grade on board the U.S.S. Monterey and Saratoga to Jan. 7, 1913, this being his last active duty. He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 22, 1914, on account of physical disability resulting from an incident of the Service.

Sergt. Edward Smith, U.S.A., retired, died in St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 10, 1914. Sergeant Smith had served thirty-six years in the Regular Army in the 3d Artillery. He joined the band of that regiment and rose to the rank of principal musician. Since his retirement St. Augustine has been his home. His exemplary habits gained the respect of everybody. On Dec. 12 his body was interred by the side of the hundreds of veterans who are awaiting the reveille in the National Cemetery. Chatfield Post, G.A.R., extended the honors to the departed sergeant, though not a comrade of that order, so worthily is he thought of by the post. Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Gen. Martin D. Hardin and Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, and Admiral Grinnell, a former U.S. naval officer, of the Japanese navy, and Capt. S. B. Parker, formerly of the 5th N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, were present and took part in the ceremonies, General Brooke laying a flag, the others depositing evergreens on the coffin. The city band, of which the sergeant was a member, led the sorrowing comrades, the relatives and numerous friends from his late residence to the cemetery.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Ensign Allan W. Ashbrook, U.S.N., and Miss Sue Bennett were married at Christ Church Cathedral, New York city, Dec. 9, 1914.

Lieut. Stephen Doherty, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mary Dowdell Barbee were married at New York, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1914.

Ensign John Forsyth Meigs, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth B. Hubbard were married at Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1914, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard, by the Rev. Julian C. Jaynes. Mrs. Charles Wells Hubbard, jr., attended the bride, and Mr. Robert R. Meigs was best man. Miss Mary Greene Hubbard, youngest sister of the bride, was the flower girl. The bridesmaids were Miss Anne Swann Hubbard, another sister; Miss Elizabeth Swann Bowditch and Miss Gertrude Munroe Smith, of New York. The ushers were Ensigns John Holmes Magruder, jr., Robert M. Griffin and Everett D. Capehart, U.S.N., Messrs. Charles W. Hubbard, jr., Samuel C. Bennett, jr., and Vivian Dyer.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry E. Noyes announce the marriage of their daughter, Louise, to Capt. George Weed Wallace, U.S.A., on Dec. 7, 1914, at Berkeley, Cal.

Miss Betty Oldham Brandt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Brandt, of No. 195 Lorraine avenue, Montclair, N.J., was married Dec. 12, 1914, to Lieut. John W. Rankin, U.S.N., in St. James's Episcopal Church, Montclair. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Dupree Julien Friedell, and Misses Jean Rankin, Anna Sparkes, Doris Dinkins, Katherine Webster, Elizabeth Johnson and Marjorie Taylor. The best man was Mr. Erwin Rankin, and the ushers were Messrs. Ralph S. Rankin, Lieuts. C. N. Hinkamp, Edmund S. R. Brandt, A. G. Kirk and E. A. Logan, all of the Navy. As the bride left the altar she passed under the crossed swords of the ushers, who were in uniform. There was a reception and supper at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by 300 guests. The bride cut the wedding cake with the bridegroom's sword.

The marriage of Miss Mary Augusta Armour, step-daughter of Pay Dir. Charles Webster Littlefield, U.S.N., to James Clement Dunn, of Newark, N.J., was celebrated in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8, 1914. The Right Rev. Sidney C. Partridge, bishop of the diocese, and the Rev. J. D. Ritchie, rector of St. Paul's, officiated. It was a brilliant affair and the church was filled with friends of the bride and family. The church was decorated with Australian tree ferns and palms massed in the chancel and around the organ. A chime of bells made of white chrysanthemums hung over the altar, and over the chancel hung festoons of smilax draped with long white silken ropes which reached to a cluster of white floral bells on either side. In the center of this green curtain of leaves was woven the monogram of the bride and bridegroom in white flowers. The wedding party passed down the aisle under arches of white chrysanthemums extending across

from tall white standards, each bearing aloft seven lighted candles and marked at each pew with great bunches of chrysanthemums tied with white tulle. The Gothic windows were hung with smilax, asparagus vines and shower bouquets of chrysanthemums, and the rafters were hidden by the glossy green branches of smilax. An enjoyable recital was given by the organist. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. A. Watson Armour, of Chicago, wore an exquisitely simple Lucille gown of soft white charmeuse satin, the long tunic opening in front and falling over a lace skirt richly embroidered with pearls in dainty leaf design studded with diminutive orange blossoms. This fell softly over another skirt of lace with an underneath drop of flesh colored chiffon. The simple, girlish bodice of lace was outlined with tiny orange blossoms, giving a circle effect, with coatee tabs below. The square neck had touches of the bridal blossoms and the lace wing sleeves fell gracefully from the shoulder. A leaf design of the pearls accentuated the beauty of the bodice. The full length court train bordered with pearls hung from the shoulders and over all fell the voluminous folds of the filmy bridal veil, which was confined to the bride's hair with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of natural, fresh, fragrant orange blossoms. Mrs. A. Watson Armour was matron of honor, and the second matron of honor was Mrs. Edward Delaney Dunn, of New York city. A brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Edward Delaney Dunn, was his best man. After the service a large reception followed at the residence of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Littlefield, 24 East Armour boulevard. The rooms were adorned with a profusion of white lilies and lilies of the valley, white snapdragons, roses and lilies, white bridal roses, cibodium ferns and flambeau bouquets of white chrysanthemums and pink begonias. American Beauty roses were used in the ballroom, where the presents were displayed. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn left on their wedding journey and later will make their home in New York city.

One of the leading social events of the season in Wilmington, N.C., was the marriage a few days since of Miss Nora Meade Corbett, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael John Corbett, to Lieut. Harry Wylie Stovall, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at the home of the bride's parents, No. 119 South Fourth street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father C. Dennen, rector of St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, assisted by Rev. Father Watkins. Besides the members of the family and their friends there were also present a number of the officers from Fort Caswell. The handsome home was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms, evergreens and chrysanthemums, the color scheme being blue and white. The improvised altar in the living room was banked with evergreens, palms and flowers, the whole presenting a most attractive effect. The bridal party consisted of little Miss Katherine Corbett, the sister of the bride, followed by Miss Madeline Corbett, first bridesmaid, and next Messrs. Hugh Hines and Richard Grant, groomsmen, followed by two bridesmaids, Misses Routh Bridgers and Juliette Albright. Then came Messrs. Irving Corbett and Herbert O'Neill, groomsmen, followed by Miss Margaret Corbett, sister of the bride, maid of honor. The bride came last on the arm of her father, by whom she was given away. Lieut. S. W. Stanley, U.S.A., of Fort Caswell, was best man. The bride was attired in a costume of white charmeuse, court train, trimmed in rose point lace, and wore a cap of the same material with tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Following the wedding a reception was given at the home in honor of the bridal party. Lieut. and Mrs. Stovall left on the 6:45 train for their honeymoon, which will be spent in Northern cities. After Jan. 1 they will be at home at Fort Monroe, Va. There were on display in the front hall a varied assortment of silverware of many costly designs, cut glass and other articles, gifts to the bride and groom. Lieutenant Stovall is a member of a well known Georgia family. Mrs. Stovall has a wide circle of friends in Wilmington and elsewhere. Among the guests were Mr. John Dennen Corbett, brother of the bride, a student at the Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Adams and Lieut. Joe Farley, R.C.S. Those present from Fort Caswell were Capt. E. L. Gilmer, Capt. R. F. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Prentiss, Lieut. P. M. Ljungstedt and Lieut. S. W. Stanley. A dinner previous to the date of the marriage was given in honor of the bridal party by Miss Routh Bridgers, and after the rehearsal the party was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Brown.

Mrs. Robert Collins Moodey announces the marriage of her daughter, Eleanor, to Ensign J. Douglas Jones, U.S.N., on Dec. 14, 1914, at Painesville, Ohio.

Engineer-in-Chief H. C. Whitworth, U.S.R.C.S., retired, and Mrs. Whitworth announce the engagement of their granddaughter, Beatrice Whitworth Milstead, to Mr. Richard Douglas Dean, of Superior, Wis. The wedding will take place next month.

Miss Mary Lawrence Stokes and Ensign George B. Wilson, U.S.N., were married at St. Luke's P.E. Church, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9, 1914, by the Rev. David Howard, assisted by Rev. Edward Minor, in the presence of a large assemblage. Palms, ferns, white roses and tall cathedral candles filled the chancel, Miss Stokes was attired in a beautiful gown of white bridal satin, the bodice of which was of rare old lace, an heirloom in the family; a court train was caught at the shoulders and her veil of tulle arranged with cap, was ornamented with orange blossoms; the bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley. Mrs. John Ketter, the bride's sister, was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Mary W. Wilson and Ellen Maury. Ensign M. W. Callahan was best man, and the ushers were Ensign P. P. Powell, T. L. Nash, H. J. Nelson, P. W. Yeatman, J. H. Creighton and C. H. Mecum, U.S.N. A large reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Hughes Stokes, the bride's parents, which was elaborately decorated with pink roses, ferns, palms and many pink shaded lights.

The will of the late Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., who died at Washington, D.C., on Dec. 1, 1914, was probated before Surrogate Nicoll at Riverhead, N.Y., Dec. 14. In the will the value of the estate is given at "over \$10,000 real estate and over \$1,000 personal." The will was drawn Oct. 26, 1906. All of the property is left to his widow, Mrs. Ellen Lyle Mahan, with the provision that if she dies within two months of the date of the Rear Admiral's death the house and property at Quogue and the royalties derived from his books are to go to his two daughters, Helen Evans Mahan and Ellen Kuhn Mahan, who are to share equally, and the rest of the estate is to be divided between the two daughters and the son, Lyle Evans Mahan, of 177 East Eightieth street, Manhattan, in equal shares.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. L. C. Covell, U.S. R.C.S., at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 30, 1914.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hussey were dinner hosts at their N street residence in Washington on Dec. 12.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., of 1305 Rodney street, Wilmington, Del., spent the past week-end visiting in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Marsh were luncheon hosts at Newport, R.I., on Dec. 13, entertaining in honor of Mrs. Sewall Evans.

Capt. W. A. Gill, U.S.N., Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Bayard Hyde-Smith have taken the residence 1341 New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.A., has been spending the past week visiting in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Irwin, wife of Lieut. Hiram Irwin, U.S.N., is spending a month with her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. White, in Washington, D.C.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edward S. Kellogg were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Watson at Newport, R.I., on Dec. 15.

Mrs. Brinton Stone was hostess at a tea in Washington on Dec. 16 in honor of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George Loring P. Stone.

Among the dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Dec. 12, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Eugene H. C. Leutze and Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson are among the boxholders at the charity ball to be held at the New Willard in Washington on Jan. 4.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George M. Sternberg were dinner hosts in Washington on Dec. 14 in honor of Representative and Mrs. Clarence B. Miller, of Minnesota.

Mrs. James Ackerson, wife of Naval Constructor Ackerson, U.S.N., is spending the Christmas holidays visiting at her former home in Charleston, S.C.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N., retired, having spent two weeks in New York on lecture assignments under the Department of Education, has gone to Herndon, Va., for the winter.

Mrs. Francis S. Nash, wife of Medical Director Nash, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline Nash have sent out cards for a the dansant at Rauscher's in Washington, from four until seven, on Dec. 26.

Miss Annette F. McCartney, daughter of the late Captain McCartney, U.S.N., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Charles I. Cragin, of Philadelphia, at her winter home at Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Russell H. Davis has taken an apartment this season at the Rochambeau, Washington, where Captain Davis, U.S.M.C., who is at present attached to the U.S.S. Hancock, will join her shortly.

Lieut. L. C. Grieves, U.S.A., on a two months' leave from the Presidio, San Francisco, joined Mrs. Grieves at their home in Fairfield, Conn., and afterward will go to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for station.

Gen. W. N. P. Darrow, formerly a lieutenant in the U.S. Artillery, and who won his generality with the Ohio Militia, and Mrs. Darrow are occupying their palatial home adjoining Fort Marion reservation, St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. William H. Johnston, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, U.S.A., and Miss Johnston are visiting in St. Louis, Mo., until after the Christmas holidays, when they will join Lieutenant Colonel Johnston in Washington.

Mrs. Albert T. Mills, wife of Brigadier General Mills, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon of nine covers in Washington on Dec. 12 for her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Laurson, wife of Lieutenant Laurson, U.S.A., of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Wells gave a large dinner at their quarters at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., on Dec. 16, in compliment to Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., in celebration of the latter's sixtieth birthday.

On the closing day of the Horse Show in New York city on Dec. 12 final honors in the Grafton broad jump, for hunters and jumpers, was won by Gibraltar, owned and ridden by Lieut. Edmund P. Duval, 2d Cav., U.S.A. He cleared twenty-one feet.

George Grimes Fleming, son of Major Fleming, 10th U.S. Cav., will be for the holidays with his grandparents, Gen. and Mrs. Grimes, at Hotel Lenox, Buffalo, N.Y. Their son, Capt. G. M. Grimes, 30th Inf., U.S.A., will sail about Dec. 18 for Plattsburg Barracks, via Panama.

Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Witherspoon, U.S.A., will leave Washington for Albany, N.Y., on Dec. 30, where they will attend the inaugural ball given for Governor-elect Whitman on New Year's Eve, and will receive with Governor and Mrs. Whitman on New Year's Day.

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Swinburne have returned from abroad, and were among the refugees who were glad to be once again in the United States. They have been visiting in Michigan, and return East in January. Their present address is care of First National Bank, New York city.

Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noyes, in Washington, for the marriage of Miss Ethel Noyes and Mr. Thomas Blagden on Dec. 19. Captain Newbold's children, little John Newbold and Janet Newbold, will be the bride's only attendants.

In honor of Miss Mary Berne Harman, whose marriage to Lieut. Junius Wallace Jones, Coast Art. Corps, will take place this month, Miss Mary Waterman, daughter of the late Capt. Henry E. Waterman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., entertained at luncheon at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York. Covers were laid for eight, the guests being members of the bridal party.

Mrs. William F. Draper will give a dinner and dance on Dec. 31 in Washington, D.C., for Miss Beatrice Clover, debutante daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Clover. On Jan. 5 she will have a dinner for the Ambassador of Italy and Contessa Macchi di Cellere, and on Jan. 21 one for Cardinal Gibbons.

Mrs. H. M. Kendall, widow of Colonel Kendall, is visiting her grandson, Ensign F. K. O'Brien, at the St. Vincent Hotel, Vallejo, Cal., until the early part of January, when she will visit her granddaughter, Mrs. E. De L. Smith, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Mrs. Kendall will return to San Francisco for the exposition, when the Maryland returns North.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Emery, 27th U.S. Inf., at Evanston, Ill., Dec. 13, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers, of Fort Adams, R.I., are spending the Christmas holidays visiting in Maryland.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Mears, who recently arrived in Washington, have taken an apartment at the Highlands.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank, U.S.A., at the Lying-in Hospital, New York city, Dec. 3, 1914.

A daughter, Barbara, was born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1914, to Ensign Valentine Wood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wood.

A son, Philip Lansdale Pillsbury, was born to the wife of Major George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, 1914.

A son, Thompson Cockrill Lawrence, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson Lawrence, 5th U.S. Inf., at New York city Dec. 13, 1914.

A son, Roland Wilbur Finger, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Roland Wilbur Finger, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., Nov. 26, 1914.

A daughter was born to the wife of former Lieut. W. G. Diman. Mr. Diman is now superintendent, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N.H.

Comdr. C. F. Hughes, U.S.N., who recently arrived in Washington for duty on the General Board, and Mrs. Hughes have taken an apartment at the Ontario.

Mrs. Reed, wife of Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N., is ill at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Swalm, The Anchorage, Hulse road, Southampton, England.

Mrs. E. B. Iglehart, wife of Lieut. E. B. Iglehart, retired, has returned to Staunton, Va., after a two weeks' stay in New York, Philadelphia and Annapolis.

Gen. and Mrs. Brooke are as usual making the Alcazar at St. Augustine, Fla., their home. Gen. and Mrs. Hardin are cosily domiciled in their cottage for the winter.

Mrs. Victor Kauffmann will give a the dansant in compliment to Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, at Rauscher's in Washington on Jan. 2.

Mrs. John E. Sloan, wife of Lieutenant Sloan, U.S.A., now stationed at Cristobal, Canal Zone, is spending a month with her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold, at Fort Banks, Boston, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, U.S.A., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Glade, of West Point, this week-end, and will spend the holidays with Major and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell at the Northumberland, Washington, D.C.

Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, is expected at his winter's habitat, the Valencia, St. Augustine, Fla., for the holidays. Mrs. Dickman, General Wherry's daughter, and family are now here in their Bay front home.

Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N., were luncheon hosts in Washington on Dec. 13. The marriage of Mrs. Davis's sister, Miss Marjorie Colton, and Mr. Randall Hagner will take place in Washington early in February.

Mrs. Bennet, wife of Major John B. Bennet, U.S.A., is making a month's stay at the Westminster, Seventeenth and Q streets, Washington, D.C. Her sons from West Point, Yale and Salisbury School, Conn., will spend their holidays with her.

Mrs. Charles M. Drake and her daughter, Mrs. Adelbert Althouse, wife of Commander Althouse, U.S.N., have sent out cards for a the dansant at Rauscher's in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 21, from five until seven o'clock, to introduce Miss Dorothy Drake.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn entertained at dinner Dec. 18 at their quarters in the navy yard, Washington. The guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, Miss Lucy Burleson, Miss Katherine Scriven, daughter of Brigadier General Scriven, U.S.A.; Capt. Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General, U.S.N., and Med. Insp. George Tucker Smith, U.S.N.

Capt. L. L. Gregg, U.S.A., on duty with the National Guard of Florida, Mrs. Gregg and their equally bright little daughter, Miss Elizabeth, who have been in St. Augustine for the past two years, expect to leave for the Captain's new assignment very soon. They will be greatly missed, the Captain by the state troops, who have gained greatly by his indefatigable work in their behalf, and social circles will miss the charming presence of Mrs. Gregg and "Elizabeth."

Trial of the contest of the will of Mrs. Anna M. Newton, widow of Major Gen. John Newton, U.S.A., began Dec. 14 before Surrogate Cohanlan. John T. Newton, a son, living at the University Club, New York city, who received only \$1,000 under the will, seeks a larger share in the \$100,000 estate. Other contestants are Constance S. Newton and John G. Newton, grandchildren, of Hartford, Conn. The granddaughter received \$1,500 and the grandson \$1,000 by the document.

The "Moving Pictures of the War" held at Convention Hall, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 14, for the purpose of raising funds to replenish the depleted supplies of the hospitals in northern France, attracted a large and distinguished audience. Among them were Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, Mrs. Richard Ely, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, the Misses Clover, Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., Mrs. Edward Bonaffon, the Misses Sheridan, Miss Julia Wood, Lieut. Comdr. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., and Lieut. Ezra G. Allen, U.S.N.

Of the singing in Germany late in July of Mrs. Ritchie Caziarc McGrann, who was formerly a Washington girl, daughter of Brig. Gen. Louis V. Caziarc, U.S.A., the music critic of the Coburger Tageblatt wrote: "At the large concert given under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Marie of Russia and Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Mme. Caziarc, a young American soprano, scored a real success. She has a lovely voice, full of warmth and color, and in the bravura aria from 'La Traviata,' especially, the brilliant perfection of her technique and faultless coloratura finish were singularly fine."

Among visitors in New York city this week were the following: Major Gen. W. W. Witherspoon, Brig. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, Major and Mrs. P. H. McAndrews, Major Charles M. Wesson, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Siler, Capt. G. DeG. Catlin, S. F. Dallam, Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Goethals, Lieuts. C. A. French, A. R. Cocke, Robert S. Oberly, R. E. M. Goolrick, all of the Army; Comdr. H. A. Wiley, Paymr. James A. Bull, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Coffey, Lieuts. G. N. Reeves, jr., and B. F. Tilley, jr., of the Navy; and Lieut. J. C. Smith, U.S. M.C.; all at the Hotel Astor.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp, U.S.N., were dinner hosts in Washington on Dec. 9.

A daughter, Frances Wilcox, was born to Lieut. S. L. Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson on Dec. 8, 1914, at Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, widow of General Chaffee, will soon be with her son-in-law, Lieut. J. H. Howard, U.S.A., at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Miss Marjorie Smith has joined her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, at their residence in Jefferson place, Washington, after a visit to New York.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Kinyoun, M.R.C., and Mrs. Kinyoun are occupying the residence 1423 Clifton street, Washington. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Perry and Miss Alice Kinyoun are spending the winter with them.

Col. and Mrs. Harry F. Hodges will return from the Canal Zone and open their residence in Washington early in January, when they will introduce their daughter, Miss Alma Louise Hodges, to society.

Ensign J. Douglas Jones, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jones were at the Hotel Astor in New York for a few days, en route to Painesville, Ohio, on a leave, after which Ensign Jones will return to the U.S.S. Kansas.

Mrs. Roderick Dew, who has been the guest of Mrs. Harrison Tunc, of Denison, Texas, for the past two weeks, is now visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. Le Franck J. Woods, 702 West Washington street, Sherman, Texas.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Gordon are comfortably established for the winter at their new post, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y. Their daughter, Miss Ellen Gordon, who is at school in Washington, D.C., will join them for Christmas and the holidays.

Lieut. Clyde G. West, U.S.N., and Mrs. West, who were married in Washington, D.C., Dec. 9, are at the Hotel Astor, in New York, for two weeks, after which they will go to Norfolk, Va., where Lieutenant West is detailed with the U.S.S. Vermont, now in that harbor.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Burrus McLaurin, 1st U.S. Cav., have returned to Yellowstone Park after three months' leave, spent in the East. Mrs. McLaurin was Miss Leila B. Ewing, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles Beverly Ewing. Her wedding took place in Baltimore in October and was a great social event.

Lieut. H. W. Stephenson, U.S.A., with Mrs. Stephenson and their young son, was in New York at the Hotel Astor for several days the last of the week, en route to Fort Adams, R.I. Lieutenant Stephenson has just finished a year's course in the Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. F. H. Cooke, U.S.N., arrived in New York on board the Tenadores from Ancon, Canal Zone, on a six weeks' leave. They will remain at the Hotel Astor for two weeks, after which they will visit Washington, Cincinnati and New Orleans before returning to the canal.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley M. Fiske at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, on Dec. 15. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Roy Campbell Smith, the Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. William C. Braisted, Miss Fiske and Representative Padgett, of North Carolina.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans were hosts at a luncheon at their quarters at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., on Dec. 13, when their guests included Mrs. Evans's sister, Miss Pullman; Miss Katharine Knight, Miss Katharine Stearns, of Boston; Miss Doris Durrell, Lieut. Lewis Dean Causey, U.S.N., Paymr. George W. Pigman, U.S.N., Ensign William K. Harrill, U.S.N., and Ensign George Marvell, U.S.N.

Over three hundred guests attended the first hop of the season given by the officers and ladies of Washington Barracks in the ballroom of the Officers' Club on Friday, Dec. 11. The U.S. Engineer band played for the dancing and a buffet supper was served. Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, wife of Major Buck, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; Mrs. John J. Kingman, wife of Captain Kingman, U.S.A.; Mrs. Wistar M. Chubb, wife of Lieutenant Chubb, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leo J. Dillow, wife of Lieutenant Dillow, received for the committee.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, U.S.N., recently promoted, took his examination Dec. 15 for promotion to the rank of rear admiral. The board consisted of Rear Admirals Austin M. Knight, Cameron McRae Winslow and Nathaniel R. Usher, with Comdr. Edward H. Watson as recorder. Rear Admiral Coffman has taken command of the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, with the New Jersey as his flagship, and which is at present at the navy yard, Boston. His promotion was made possible by the retirement of Rear Admiral C. A. Gove.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin P. Pendleton were hosts at a large reception at their Washington residence, 1919 Biltmore street, on Dec. 10, to introduce their daughter, Miss Adeline Pendleton, to their large circle of friends in Army, Navy and residential society. Mrs. Pendleton wore a black lace gown with corsage bouquet of violets, and Miss Pendleton wore a becoming gown of white tulle, with flounced skirt, and carried a bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Pratt, wife of Brigadier General Pratt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ladd, wife of Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, U.S.A., presided at the tea table, which was decorated with a crystal basket filled with pink and white snapdragons and pink-shaded candles. Mrs. J. R. Clagett, widow of Major Clagett, U.S.A., served punch. Others assisting were Mrs. Townsend Whelen, wife of Lieutenant Whelen, U.S.A.; Mrs. Joseph Russ, wife of Lieutenant Russ, U.S.A.; Miss Marion Gallup, of Smithport, Pa.; Miss Helen Palmer, of Langhorne, Pa.; Miss Dorothy Wyeth, daughter of Col. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A.; Miss Dorothy Drake, Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., and Miss Cornelia Clagett.

"General Witherspoon," says the New York Evening Post, "in his forty-one years of service in the Army, preceded by two years in the Navy, not only inspired the respect and admiration of his colleagues, but won, through his genial disposition, his kindness, his consideration and his forcefulness, the high regard and affection of all men. Existence of this feeling was plainly shown when General Witherspoon retired a month ago. There was a spontaneous uprising in the War Department which brought the Army men to the office of the Chief of Staff to tell General Witherspoon in person how sorry they were to see him go. In speaking of this incident later General Witherspoon, who possesses a sense of humor, said that even his old friend, Col. John L. Clem, had asked him 'to pick out a new lot in Arlington Cemetery which would give me a better view of the Potomac River.' Colonel Clem has charge of the cemetery."

Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clark left Fort Adams, R.I., this week, for Fort Monroe, Va., where Major Clark has been ordered for duty.

Lieut. Rufus King, U.S.N., on duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and Mrs. King have taken an apartment at the Knickerbocker Apartments for the season.

Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, U.S.N., retired, is reported gravely ill at his home, 53 Locust Hill avenue, Yonkers, N.Y., following an operation. He has been confined to his bed several weeks.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stephen L.H. Slocum, U.S.A., who are spending the early winter at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., were hosts at an old-fashioned Virginia luncheon at Elmhurst Farm on Dec. 12.

Mrs. Frederick Lansing Oliver, wife of Lieutenant Commander Oliver, has an apartment for the winter, at 2200 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md. Lieutenant Commander Oliver is fleet engineer of the Pacific Fleet, on the staff of Rear Admiral Howard, and is on the U.S.S. San Diego in Mexican waters.

Mrs. J. F. Comfort and her daughter, Miss Jessie Comfort, of Bradford, Pa., are in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days with Lieut. Roland M. Comfort, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. New York, now at the New York Navy Yard. Lieutenant Comfort is son and brother respectively, of Mrs. and Miss Comfort.

Lieut. David H. Cowles, U.S.A., en route to Hartford, Conn., to pass the Christmas holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. C. D. Cowles, was in New York for a few days this week, at the Astor. He is stationed at Naco, Ariz., and will rejoin his regiment, the 22d Infantry, on Jan. 15.

Mrs. W. N. Haskell, wife of Lieutenant Haskell, 7th Cav., is in Albany, N.Y., for the winter awaiting the return of her husband from the Philippines. She will be one of those in the receiving line on New Year's Eve at the inaugural charity ball, with Mrs. Glynn, wife of the retiring Governor, Mrs. Whitman, wife of the incoming Governor, and others.

Miss Dorothy Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., was a luncheon hostess at their S street residence in Washington on Dec. 15, entertaining in compliment to a group of the season's debutantes. Her guests included the Misses Treat, daughters of Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A.; the Misses Clover, daughters of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N.; Mrs. Emory T. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, U.S.A., of Fort Sill, Okla.; Miss Francis Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A.; Miss Pauline Stone, Miss Mary Gheen, daughter of Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Morgan.

The ballroom at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, Mass., Dec. 10 was the scene of the levee and ball of the Fusilier Veteran Corps. Among the guests were officers of the Army and Navy, the Volunteer Militia and veteran organizations of New England. In the grand march 300 couples participated. It was led by Major James W. H. Myrick and wife and Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fred H. Howard. General Reade rejoices in the fact that he has not survived the enjoyment of the waltz—just the plain, old-fashioned waltz—as taught by dancing-master Fanning at West Point to the classes of 1867.

Recent letters from Petrograd state that Col. Prince Michael Cantacuzene-Speransky, who was almost fatally wounded in the battle of Gumbinnen, where he led a gallant charge at the head of the famous Cuirassier Regiment, has made a remarkable recovery beyond the expectation of the surgeons who attended him, and has returned to the front as aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Prince, who hopes soon again upon complete recovery of health to have command of troops in the Emperor's Guard, has been decorated with the Order of St. George for distinguished gallantry and bravery on the field of battle. The Princess, daughter of the late Gen. F. D. Grant and Mrs. Grant, is engaged in constant work in the army hospitals, having been appointed by the Dowager Empress to the position of head of one of the departments of the Russian Red Cross.

"With her usual passion for detail," says the Detroit Saturday Night of Dec. 12, "Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge omitted nothing that might enhance the beauty of her decorations or the pleasure of her guests Dec. 9 when she gave a bridge party in the interests of the Belgian relief. Mrs. Coolidge is the vice-chairman of the Belgian Relief Association, and in the absence of Mrs. Whitney is the presiding officer. Mrs. Coolidge is happy in having with her this winter her sister, Mrs. Henry Bispham, the widow of the celebrated artist. Mrs. Bispham was in Munich when war was declared and has had wide experience in relief work, aiding the Red Cross first in Germany when the wounded were in evidence and where she lived for the first three months of the war ministering to all in pain or distress of whatever nationality; afterward in England, where for two months she worked every day in the Red Cross stations, meeting each train, as her proficiency in French made her valuable to the refugees, and in sending them to havens where they would be tenderly cared for. Mrs. Bispham brought with her to America last week countless banners and posters from England with the devices, 'Your country needs you,' 'Lord Kitchener's appeal to the men of England' and 'This way to the Recruiting Station,' all of which decorated Mrs. Coolidge's pretty drawing rooms on Wednesday. One thought he were going to enlistment sure. Over the doorways were draped the flags of Belgium and France, the tricolor everywhere. All the guests wore the badge of service, the brassard, the red cross upon the left arm. The prizes were Red Cross pin-cushions. The table was ablaze with the flags of the Allies, forty-seven of them in porcelain standards. The cakes and confections were red-crossed in sugar of scarlet hue. The napkins bore the device with the hostess' initials picked out in gold. In the midst of the afternoon Mrs. William Power, with shawl over her head, in the guise of a Belgian refugee, carrying a basket, solicited alms. The donations will go to the Red Cross fund."

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth E. Duncan, sister of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, to Mr. Thomas H. Augustine, of Uniontown, Pa. Miss Duncan resides at Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth street, New York, where the wedding will take place.

The N.Y. Sun of Dec. 13 devotes half a page to an article entitled "Successful Scott, New Chief of Army's General Staff. Brave and Accomplished, Gen. Hugh Lenox Scott Has Been Fighting and Pacifying for Thirty-eight Years. Expert in Indian Sign Language." It is a very interesting article, describing the personal characteristics of General Scott and giving a synopsis of his military career, but as it is copyrighted it cannot be

quoted at length, though we venture upon the following extracts: "A large man—stature six feet, at least, and weight some 200 pounds—and a gray man, in hair and mustache, kindness shines from his face and out of his eyes and is heard in his low, even voice. He has two ways of talking: With his lips, to the world in general, and with his hands, to the many languaged Indians of the plains; but in neither way will he ever talk more than is required. Ethnologists say that General Scott understands the sign language of the prairie Indians better than any other white man who ever lived. 'He,' Wood has said of Scott, 'has always been successful in the work assigned to him and has always gained and retained the entire confidence and respect of the officers under whom he served.' Other generals have spoken of Scott in similar language. Miles, Schofield, Chaffee, Merritt, Ruger, Brooks, Corbin and Ludlow have all said that he is a brave, accomplished and successful soldier. 'Scott had to deal,' General Wood says, 'with the most warlike and most turbulent section of the Moro people. He accomplished a great work, and his work in the abolition of slavery and the suppression of the slave trade has effectually terminated these curses of the Moro people.' General Scott is quoted as saying: 'Any aboriginal people will trust the man who is sympathetically kind to them, who will bother himself with the troubles they want to talk about and who will try to put himself in their situation. Listen to them, is my advice; show them that you are really interested in their affairs, but don't make any promises.' A portrait of General Scott accompanies the article."

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

### THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The fighting in the western theater of war for the past week has been characterized by a continuation of the feeling-out process of the Allies, with their resumption of a more vigorous offensive. At some places assaults were launched at the German trenches, and at other places the attack was limited to artillery fire. The French reports have been laying great stress on the superiority which they now claim for their artillery. The Allies made a gain of several hundred yards near Le Quesnoy and bombarded the German trenches near Rheims on Dec. 9. During the next few days they were kept on the defensive around Ypres by several most severe attacks delivered by the Germans, but the Allies continued the offensive in the vicinity of St. Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson, and in Alsace they captured and held the railroad station at Aspach, southeast of Thann. In the fighting at Ypres on Dec. 11 the Germans seem to have captured some trenches, which the French claim later to have regained.

Artillery attacks were continued during the week in the Aisne region northwest of Soupir, around Verdun and St. Mihiel and in Alsace. Assaults were made by the French north of Suippes, in the Forest of Gurie (that part of the Argonne Forest north of St. Menehould), and north of Verdun. Several hard attacks were made against the German lines between St. Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson. The reports as to the success of these attacks are somewhat conflicting, but they lead one to believe that the Allies have been partially successful and that their position in the vicinity of Pont-à-Mousson is such as to threaten seriously the line of communication of the German forces that occupy the salient at St. Mihiel. In Alsace the village of Steinbach, which the French occupied, has been recaptured by the Germans.

Reports from London announce that the Allies are now beginning a forward movement. It is interesting to note that they realize that even with a preponderance of numbers it will be no easy matter to drive out the defenders of such trenches as the Germans have no doubt made for themselves. The reports state that the Allies expect to take about three weeks to drive the Germans in Belgium the fifteen miles back to the line extending from Bruges through Thielt to Courtrai, which has probably been strongly prepared. The recent activities of the French point to an attempt at the offensive, in Belgium, in the vicinity of Verdun and St. Mihiel and in Alsace.

For political reasons, due to the influence of England and the obligations to Belgium, it would seem that the greatest effort of the Allies will be made along the left wing, advancing from the line Nieuport-Dixmude-Ypres-La Bassée. The French, however, will probably continue their efforts to cut off the German forces now holding St. Mihiel, thereby removing that thorn from their side and also accomplishing a considerable shortening of their line to the north of Pont-à-Mousson.

### THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

The army of Soldau that advanced to Przasnysz on Dec. 7 and to Ciechanow on the next day has been met by a superior force of Russians and is being forced back toward the border near Miawa. The German attacks of Dec. 7 and Dec. 8 on the Russian line at Glowno and Ilow were followed by very severe German attacks on the lines north of Lowicz on the night of Dec. 9-10. The Germans concentrated their forces on their left flank close to the Vistula and then made a drive up the left bank of the Vistula. The Russians have acknowledged that on the evening of Dec. 15 they were forced to retreat "slightly" after a severe fight all day in the vicinity of Sochaczew, on the Bzura River, thirty miles east of Warsaw. This move of the Germans is probably aimed at the railroad communication between Lodz and Warsaw. This also places this part of the German forces on the straight line from Königsberg through Soldau to Cracow.

The German and Austrian line now continues through Glowno, through a point well to the east of Lodz, west of Petrokow, near Novo Radomsk to Czesochowa, and thence to Cracow. The Austrians have sent in Galicia additional troops, probably withdrawn from the Serbian front. These troops have retaken Dukla Pass in the Carpathians and have successfully occupied Neu Sandec, Grybow, Gortice and Zmigrod. This position threatens the Russian left flank, and may, with the German drive toward Warsaw, relieve for the time being the pressure on Cracow, as the Russians may carry out their previous policy of concentrating their troops when hard pressed or when planning for a serious counter offensive.

According to the latest reports the Servians have re-occupied their capital, Belgrade, and have been able to drive the Austrians back across the border, so that they now claim that their country is free of the enemy. The increased numbers of the Austrians in West Galicia may in part account for the sudden weakness of the Austrian army invading Serbia. But the valor and fighting spirit of the Servian army should be given its full

credit. Press reports claim that three of the seven Austrian army corps that had been operating in Serbia so successfully were withdrawn and sent to oppose the Russians. One report purporting to come from Vienna places the losses of the Austrians in this defeat by Serbia at 100,000 killed and wounded.

The naval battle off the Falkland Islands and the German raid on the English coast are noted on page 503.

### NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from pages 491-2.)

A Berlin official bulletin of Dec. 17 aroused the enthusiasm of the German people by the declaration that the Russian offensive against Silesia and Posen had broken down and that Germany had won the greatest victory of the war. This claim is confirmed to the extent that the Russians admit that threatened attacks upon both flanks compelled them to retire to new positions. The advantage the Russians derive from their preponderance in number is partially neutralized by the superiority of the Germans in trained officers, in their greater control of supplies and their more abundant means of communication by railroad and otherwise. The officer in command of the Germans at the East is making a splendid record for ability, which is another factor to the advantage of the armies of the Kaiser.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the approximate number of British casualties in the western theater of war up to the end of October were 57,000 of all ranks.

Geza von Selles, a mining engineer, who arrived in New York recently after a visit to Hungary, is quoted by the Sun as describing what has been locally named the "prison city," at Esztergom, Hungary, about twenty miles from Budapest, the Hungarian capital. "Just outside the city limit," he said, "were forty new wooden barracks, each accommodating 500 Russian prisoners, who live there just like soldiers, wearing their uniforms, but unarmed. They can roam about freely in this 'prison city,' which is strongly patrolled, but they are made to understand that anybody who attempts to leave the reservation will be shot instantly. The prisoners have their canteens and are allowed as much freedom as the average soldier has in the barracks. The town of Esztergom has only 17,000 inhabitants, while the population of the 'prison city' at the time of this visit was 20,000."

The Turkish port of Basra, said to have been captured by a combined British and Indian force aided by gunboats, is the chief stronghold of the Turks at the head of the Persian Gulf for 250 years. It is the center of the date trade, and its imports and exports have an annual value of two millions sterling. Few cities are more famous in the annals of the East. It was founded by the Caliph Omar, and was the home of Sindbad the Sailor, who was by no means a mythical personage. Basra was the chosen terminus of the Baghdad Railway, and its seizure by the British will be felt more keenly in Berlin than the loss of Kiaochow. It means that the dreams and schemes of twenty years, the ripening fruits of the "world-policy" which began when the Kaiser paid his memorable visit to Abdul Hamid, have crumbled to dust and ashes.

The Argentine cruiser Pueyrredon, after a long chase, has captured the German armed steamship Patagonia, it was reported at Buenos Ayres Dec. 17. The vessel is charged with several violations of the neutrality in Argentine waters.

Official announcement was made Dec. 17 that the Austrian training ship Beethoven had been blown up by a mine and had foundered with all on board. She carried a number of cadets in training for the Austrian navy. She was a converted cruiser.

Against a suitable target the action of the French 75 mm. field guns—or "les soixante-quinze," as they are always affectionately called—is reported to be literally terrific and must be seen to be realized.

It has been decided to use carrier pigeons for certain purposes in connection with His British Majesty's service. The public are therefore requested to refrain from shooting or otherwise interfering with carrier pigeons while on passage.

The British Official Press Bureau announced Dec. 15 that the sinking of the battleship Bulwark apparently was not due to a hostile act. Investigation has disclosed no evidence of treachery on the part of any person aboard the vessel or of any act by an enemy. The disaster was due, it is claimed, to the accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

William S. Baringer, as the name appears in the daily papers, who had been stopping at the Hotel Astor, New York, representing himself to be "Capt. F. A. Price, U.S. A.," was arrested Dec. 17 in Broadway close to the hotel on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. When he was taken to Police Headquarters he admitted that he was an electrical engineer and that he had lived at 515 West 135th street, but said that he had formerly been a lieutenant in the Army. There was a Lieut. William S. Baringer, formerly of the 6th U.S. Cavalry, who resigned from the Army Dec. 6, 1913. He rose from the ranks. According to the police, "Baringer," who dressed fashionably, ordered goods from many stores on credit. In the hotel Baringer ran no bills and paid cash for everything he ordered at the table. But the police allege that he went to a well known jewelry store in Fifth avenue and to one of the large department stores in Thirty-fourth street. At the jeweler's he looked at a watch worth \$60 and suggested that it should be sent to the hotel. This was not done. At the department store he ordered a large assortment of wearing apparel. He went to Brooks Brothers and obtained from that house a suit case and suit of clothes, ordering them to be charged to Captain Price. They were sent up to his rooms at the hotel and the charge which has been filed against him is based on this transaction.

### S.O. DEC. 17, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Capt. John R. Musgrave, C.A.C., transferred from 74th to 121st Company and will join upon expiration of present leave. The resignation of 1st Lieut. Charles J. McDevitt, M.R.C., is accepted, Dec. 17, 1914.

First Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, Inf., unassigned, assigned to 26th Infantry.

Sick leave one month to Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E.

Major P. D. Lochridge, Cav., relieved duty recruiting service, Jan. 2, 1915, and will then repair to Washington for duty. First Lieut. Allen J. Jervey, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C.; for duty during absence of Capt. George F. Juenemann, M.C., upon whose return Lieutenant Jervey will be relieved from active duty.

Leave fifteen days, upon arrival in United States, granted Capt. George E. Pariseau, M.C.

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 283, Dec. 1, 1914, War D., as directs Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., to make instruction visits

to Franklin and Sunbury, Pa., revoked. Major Hess will make visits to Bradford, Pa., instead.

The following officers will report for duty pertaining to inspection of Militia: Major Curtis W. Otwell, Capt. Robert S. Thomas and Arthur Williams, C.E., and George E. Kumpke, S.C.

## THE ARMY.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 14, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 7th Cav., to be colonel from Dec. 10, 1914, vice Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, unassigned, retired Dec. 9, 1914.

Major Lewis M. Koehler, 15th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from Dec. 10, 1914, vice Sands, 7th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, Cav., unassigned, to be major Dec. 8, 1914, vice Major Arthur Thayer, 7th Cav., detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., to be major Dec. 10, 1914, vice Koehler, 15th Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. Grice P. Disque, 3d Cav., to be captain from Dec. 8, 1914, vice Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 8th Cav., detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, Cav., unassigned, to be captain Dec. 8, 1914, vice Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., to be captain Dec. 10, 1914, vice Capt. James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 16, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cav., to be colonel from Dec. 14, 1914, vice Col. Walter L. Finley, unassigned, who died Dec. 13, 1914.

Major Robert E. L. Michie, Cav., unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from Dec. 14, 1914; vice Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cav., promoted.

Capt. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., to be major from Dec. 14, 1914, vice Major Sedgewick Rice, 3d Cav., detached from his proper command.

First Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 6th Cav., to be captain from Dec. 14, 1914, vice Capt. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., promoted.

### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 14, Nov. 14, 1914, War D., change Pars. 139, 142, 148, 150, 157, 849 and 861, Army Regulations, and add 148½ to take effect Feb. 1, 1915. This paragraph is as follows:

148½. When an enlisted man is incompetent, or does not possess the required degree of adaptability for the military service, or gives evidence of habits or traits of character which serve to render his retention in the service undesirable, or is disqualified for service, physically or in character, through his own misconduct, his company or detachment commander will report the facts to the commanding officer, who will convene a board of officers, three if practicable, to determine whether or not the soldier should be discharged prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment. If the company or detachment commander is also the commanding officer, he will report the facts to the next higher commander, who will convene the board. When the findings of the board indicate disqualification through physical disability, the proceedings will be accompanied by certificate of disability. If discharge be recommended, the proceedings of the board, when approved by the convening authority, will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army for action by the Secretary of War.

### LATE SPECIAL ORDERS.

S.O., DEC. 16, WAR DEPT.

Regimental Com. Sergt. Peter Larson, 30th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will repair to his home.

Leave one month, Jan. 1, 1915, to Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 23d Inf.

Second Lieut. Joseph D. Patch, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 26th Infantry. He will upon expiration of present leave join the company.

Capt. Charles W. Barber, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 3d Infantry, Jan. 1, 1915. He is relieved from further duty at Panama Canal on the date specified, and will join his regiment.

Leave for twenty days, upon his relief from his present duties, to Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C.

Sergt. 1st Class Isaac J. Hopkins, H.C., now at Fort Jay, N.Y., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 290, Dec. 9, 1914, War D., as assigns Capt. Frank A. Barton, Cav., to the 13th Cavalry, is amended so as to assign that officer to the 8th Cavalry, Jan. 3, 1915. Upon the expiration of any leave granted he will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave about March 5, 1915, for Manila to join his regiment.

Leave for one month and twenty days to Capt. Frank A. Barton, Cav., upon his relief from his present duties.

Par. 5, S.O. 291, Dec. 10, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. Henry W. Stamford, retired, recruiting officer, is revoked.

The following officers are relieved from their present duties in Europe, and will proceed to join their regiments: 1st Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt and 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Jr., 3d Field Art.

Capt. Charles L. Lanham, Q.M.C., now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty as Q.M. of Fort Worden and as quartermaster of the coast defenses of Puget Sound, and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at Fort Worden, Fort Flagler, Fort Ward and Fort Casey, Wash., relieving Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C., of those duties.

Major Marcus D. Cronin, 24th Inf., is detailed for service as assistant chief, Philippine Constabulary, with the rank of colonel, to take effect Jan. 1, 1915.

Col. John C. Gresham, Cav., and Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., are detailed as members of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., vice Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner and Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., relieved.

### G.O. 86, DEC. 1, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I.—G.O. 70, April 29, 1910, War D., is amended as follows: Par. 22, sixth line, is changed to read "Part II, Articles I, II, IV and VI," instead of "Articles II, IV, V and VI."

Par. 27, in both (a) and (b), change

"1. Field Service Regulations," to read

"1. Field Service Regulations and Rules of Land Warfare."

II.—Amends G.O. 14, April 25, 1912, War D.

III.—In order to carry out that part of Sec. 3 of the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to increase the efficiency of the aviation service of the Army, and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1914 (published in Bulletin 35, War D., 1914), relative to the rating of aviation mechanics, examinations for the rating of aviation mechanics will be held at such times as the exigencies of the service require. All enlisted men of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps who desire to take the examination will apply in writing to The Adjutant General of the Army. An aviation examining board, to be composed of three officers of experience in the aviation service and two medical officers, will be constituted from time to time to conduct such technical examinations as may be prescribed. This examination will be both theoretical and practical, the theoretical examination to be limited to such questions as are considered necessary to show that the candidate's practical knowledge is based on correct theoretical information. The subjects will be maintenance and repair of aeroplanes, and the operation, maintenance and repair of aeronautical engines.

IV.—By direction of the President, Par. 2, G.O. 74, War D., 1913, relating to the selection of sergeant-instructors for duty with the Organized Militia, is amended so as to provide four additional sergeants for the 30th Infantry for such duty; and so much of that paragraph as provides for four additional sergeants for the 5th Infantry is rescinded.

### G.O. 88, DEC. 3, 1914, WAR DEPT.

In order to secure uniformity throughout the Cavalry in awarding the swordman's badge, under the requirements of Par. I, G.O. 16, War D., 1914, the following test is prescribed, to be conducted under the direction of regimental commanders:

1. Five competitors will be selected from each troop and two from the non-commissioned staff. These competitors in each organization will be tested over the course herein prescribed, under the direction of a field officer of the regiment.

The organization commander will be guided in selecting his competitors by the results of "tryouts," so that the five competitors will be, in his opinion, the five best qualified to make a high score in the course prescribed.

2. A track, as shown in the accompanying diagram [we omit the diagram], will be laid out on open ground and the competitors required to ride the course on their own mounts, attacking dummies as indicated. They will not be allowed to practice over the ground used for the test.

3. The first 75 yards will be covered at a charging gallop, the rest at a maneuvering gallop.

The time for the course will be determined by taking the time of an officer who will gallop over the course at the prescribed gaits but without attacking dummies, being careful, however, to go sufficiently near each to attack it. The distance from the last dummy to the finish may be covered at speed.

4. Credit the trooper with 100 points. Deduct 2 points for each period of 5 seconds he is slower than the established time. Deduct 5 points for any dummy he fails to touch. Also deduct from 1 to 5 points for incorrect form at each dummy.

For example, if the trooper gets No. 1 fairly and in good form his score is 0. If he strikes it but is not leaning down enough, deduct say 2 or 3 points—his score will be minus 3. If he lunges properly but misses, his score will be minus 5. If he misses and also lunges badly, his score could be as much as minus 10.

5. The isolated dummies should be attacked in the manner indicated in the diagram, and the five in the group, in any order and from any direction, at the judgment of the trooper. Proper form, however, will be insisted upon in whatever manner he chooses to attack.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 22, HEADQUARTERS U.S. TROOPS,

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 4, 1914.

To the officers and men of the 9th and 10th Cavalry on duty at this camp: As you may know, in the due course of events, having about reached the date of my retirement from active service, it being necessary that I leave you, I feel that never in my military career has it come to me so intensely and with such heart-felt feeling to say before I leave what I think of you and what the Government of the United States must surely think of you as to the duty you have performed in this camp while under my command. I arrived here on Oct. 7, and after very nearly two months of close observation of what you have done as leaving you know as well as I that you are acting and carrying out the highest ideals of humanity and endeavoring in your humble way, not only to support the dignity of our great government, but to carry out absolutely the orders of the President of the United States. It would be impossible for me or anyone else—when I consider the trials, privations, patience, cheerfulness and the manliness with which you have carried out these orders—to express everything which might be said. I can only say finally that I feel confident that you will remain steadfast to the end and acquit yourselves like men.

By order of Colonel Hatfield:

PAUL C. RABORG, 2d Lieut., 9th Cav., Adjutant.

### G.O. 57, DEC. 8, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, Dec. 5, 1914.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding General, Eastern Dept., Governors Island, N.Y.

Subject: Entries under heading "F" of the efficiency report.

1. Upon examination of the efficiency reports received in this office it has been observed that the information called for under heading "F" ("State any special knowledge he possesses of any particular line of work, whatever its nature"), has not been furnished in a great many cases, and that in many other cases the information has been stated in a very incomplete manner. The Secretary of War therefore directs that the attention of all officers charged with the preparation of efficiency reports under the provisions of Par. 829, Army Regulations, be specially called to heading "F," and he desires that reporting officers inform themselves, by sufficient investigation, of the special qualifications of the officers reported on by them, ascertaining from the officer himself, if necessary, any special knowledge he possesses of any particular line of work, of whatever nature, and the extent of such knowledge.

2. Care should be exercised in entering this information on efficiency reports, in order to aid the War Department in forming a true estimate of the special fitness of an officer for various duties of a civil or military nature.

3. Department and other commanders, through whose hands these reports pass, will examine them to see that the instructions contained herein are strictly complied with, and will add any information that may be in their possession.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 33, DEC. 5, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Capt. Adolphe H. Huguet, Q.M.C., having reported for duty at these headquarters, is announced as assistant to the Department Quartermaster.

### BULLETIN 72, NOV. 24, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Announces that the annual Students' Military Instruction Camp at Fort Winfield Scott, near the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be held from June 25 to Aug. 1, 1915, inclusive. This will be the only camp of its kind west of the Mississippi River.

Each applicant must agree to forward by mail to, or deposit in person with the Quartermaster, Students' Camp, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., the sum of \$22.50; \$17.50 being for payment of his subsistence, and \$5 for payment for Government property if lost or damaged by him; the deposit of \$5 to be returned to the student upon completion of the camp if there be no loss or damage.

The bulletin gives full details regarding the camp and supplies needed and says, in part: "From a historic, military and recreation standpoint, Fort Winfield Scott is an excellent location for a students' camp. There is a good target range in easy access, and nearby open, rolling, wooded and uncultivated terrain for field exercises. The camp site is near the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and is connected by an electric car line with the city of San Francisco. Parents, relatives and friends will have an opportunity to visit and observe the students while they are in camp. All historic points of San Francisco Bay and vicinity are within easy reach. Application blanks and other information not contained in this bulletin may be had from Col. John C. Gresham, Cav., Rooms 805 and 806, Army Headquarters, Chronicle Building, San Francisco. This plan meets with the approval of all university and college authorities heard from on the subject, among whom are the heads of the majority of the larger educational institutions in the country. The students attending camp during the summer of 1915 formed an organization, for which they adopted the name Society of National Reserve Corps of the United States, and chose President H. S. Drinker, of Lehigh University, president."

G.O. 24, DEC. 5, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as department surgeon with station in San Francisco.

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, G.S., is detailed as a member and recorder of the joint board of officers of the Army and of the Navy, appointed for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal, vice Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, C.A.C., relieved as a member. (Dec. 10, War D.)

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. McCAIN, THE A.G.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., from duty in Washington to Chicago, Ill., for duty as adjutant of Central Department, relieving Major Joseph P. Tracy, A.G. (Dec. 12, War D.)

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave one month, about Dec. 25, 1914, to Major William H. Simons, I.G. (Nov. 27, S.D.)

Col. George K. Hunter, I.G., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as inspector, Central Department. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, Q.M.C., from temporary duty at Galveston, Texas, to Texas City, Texas, for duty as assistant to the Q.M., 2d Division. (Dec. 11, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M.C., is further extended one month. (Dec. 11, E.D.)

Capt. Robert B. McBride, Q.M.C., assigned to 47th Co., C.A.C., Feb. 1, 1915, after his relief from detail in the Q.M. Corps, and upon the expiration of leave granted will join company. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Alfred A. Whetsler, Q.M.C., from temporary duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty. (Dec. 10, E.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward L. Batterson and Middleton Saddler, Q.M.C., upon completion of their three years' tour of duty in the Philippine Islands to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Paul A. Hodapp, Q.M.C., Texas City, Texas, will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward J. Phillips, Q.M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Honolulu on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1915, for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Fyfe, Q.M.C., upon completion of his tour of duty in the Hawaiian Department, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George H. Hahn, Q.M.C., when his services are no longer required with transport San Marcos, at New York city, will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Charles E. Flynn, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Arthur Casey, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Samuel N. Goodman, Q.M.C., Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1915, for duty. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Ernest A. Reynolds, Q.M.C., when his services are no longer required with transport Denver, at New York city, will be sent to Fort Williams, Maine, for duty. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John L. Armstrong, Q.M.C., when no longer required with the transport City of Memphis, now en route to New York city, will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Pay Clerk Horace G. Rice, Q.M.C., on or before the expiration of leave to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 10, 1914, to Capt. Henry C. Michie, Jr., M.C. (Dec. 2, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1914, is granted Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C. (Nov. 30, S.D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 285, Dec. 1, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. John A. Burket, M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Capt. John A. Burket, M.C., upon arrival in the United States, to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Capt. Albert S. Bowen, M.C., upon arrival in United States, to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Leave two months and twenty-eight days, when his services can be spared, to 1st Lieut. Luther R. Poust, M.C. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Leave three months to Capt. Felix R. Hill, M.C. (Dec. 15, E.D.)

## MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Edwin P. Seaver, Jr., M.R.C., to active duty Dec. 20, 1914, at Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

First Lieuts. Arnott K. Duncan and Charles D. Ricker, M.R.C., are ordered to active duty Jan. 1, 1915, and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston. (Dec. 11, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Harry T. Lay, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 15, 1914. (Dec. 15, War D.)

## DENTAL SURGEONS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George D. Graham, D.S., is extended ten days. (Dec. 11, E.D.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Archie Nolan, H.C., Fort Slocum, N.Y., to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1915, for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Yarnall L. Bowers, H.C., at Lineville, Iowa, on furlough, to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry Killikelly, H.C., 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Fred C. Baum, H.C., Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 10, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Adam Korn, H.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Sergt. Robert E. Poynter, H.C., Fort Snelling, Minn., detailed to duty with Militia of Minnesota and will be sent to St. Paul, Minn. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Moses Kerr, H.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Jacob Fett is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 15, War D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

## BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Col. Edward Burr, C.E., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of considering the location of batteries, searchlights, observation stations, and all buildings requisite for gun, mortar, and mine defense and barracks and quarters and administration and other buildings connected with the accommodation of a garrison of four companies of Coast Artillery at Cape Henry, Va., and from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal. (Dec. 10, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Capt. Henry H. Robert, C.E. (Nov. 24, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E. (Nov. 30, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Major Amos A. Fries, C.E., is extended three months. (Dec. 15, War D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Charles T. Richardson, O.D., from duty at the New York Arsenal and as assistant to the ordnance officer, Eastern Department, to Galveston, Texas, Port of Embarkation, for duty as C.O., Ordnance Field Depot No. 1, and as O.O., Port of Embarkation, relieving Capt. Charles S. Donavin, O.D., of those duties. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Irving M. Madison, S.C., is extended twenty-one days. (Dec. 1, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Willis, Jr., aviation officer, Signal Corps, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Dec. 4, 1914. (Dec. 14, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Harold A. Wise, S.C., from further duty with the Militia of Ohio and detailed to duty with Militia of Michigan. (Dec. 15, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Albert Jeffries, Co. M, S.C., from further duty in connection with radio work on Army transports to duty with his company at Fort Mason, Cal. (Dec. 5, Western D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be first class sergeant: Sergt. Stith G. McCutchen, Dec. 7, 1914. To be sergeants: Corpls. Charles Guthrie, to date Nov. 14, 1914; Robert E. Laessler, William G. Ellam and Ole Munson, to date Dec. 1, 1914.

The following promotions in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps are announced: To be sergeants: Corpls. Charles W. Winters, Robert Robertson, Charles R. Schreiber and Samuel Katzman, to date Dec. 16, 1914. To be corporals: First Class Privts. Charles H. Krumb, Calvin T. Stevenson, James S. Krull, William O. Bosworth and William P. Begley, to date Dec. 16, 1914.

## CAVALRY.

## 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Second Lieut. John K. Boles, 1st Cav., upon expiration of any sick leave granted, will return to camp at Calexico, Cal., and rejoin troop. (Dec. 5, Western D.)

Sergt. Charles A. King, Troop L, 1st Cav., San Ysidro, Cal., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Oklahoma. (Dec. 12, War D.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 22, 1914, to Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 3d Cav. (Nov. 27, S.D.)

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 3d Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, will proceed on Dec. 2, 1914, to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 30, S.D.)

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 3d Cav., under medical treatment at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, reported fit for duty, will return to proper station, Mission, Texas. (Nov. 24, S.D.)

Leave one month and thirteen days, about Dec. 5, 1914, to 2d Lieut. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas. (Nov. 16, S.D.)

First Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 3d Cav., now at Brownsville, Texas, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States and will proceed to Del Rio, Texas, for temporary station. (Nov. 21, S.D.)

Col. Frederick S. Folz, attached to the 3d Cavalry, is relieved from such attachment and is assigned to the 1st Cavalry. Upon the expiration of present leave he will join regiment. (Dec. 14, War D.)

The name of Major Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Dec. 14, 1914, vice Major Robert E. L. Michie, Cav., who is entitled to promotion from that date. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Sergt. Charley Miller, Troop K, 6th Cav., Providence, R.I., relieved from further duty with the Militia of Rhode Island, will join his troop for duty. (Dec. 10, E.D.)

## 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

## COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

Regimental Coms. Sergt. Hubert W. Ketchum, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 12, War D.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GULFOYLE.

First Sergt. Samuel Pettie, Troop B, 9th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Henry W. Harms, 9th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to his examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Dec. 10, War D.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

Leave two months, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Capt. Henry S. Terrell, 10th Cav., Naco, Ariz. (Nov. 27, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Nov. 25, 1914, to Major Ellwood W. Evans, 10th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (Nov. 19, S.D.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Sergt. Thomas P. McGovern, Troop G, 11th Cav., Northfield, Vt., having been relieved from further duty with Militia of Vermont, will, upon expiration of furlough, proceed to Fort Ord, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 10, E.D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 4, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Roy O. Henry, 10th Cav., Mercedes, Texas. (Nov. 16, S.D.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Sick leave three months to Vetn. Robert C. Musser, 12th Cav. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Major James A. Ryan, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M., will proceed at once to Douglas, Ariz., for duty, relieving Major Samuel G. Jones, 8th Cav. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Vetn. Henry L. Sommer, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (Nov. 25, S.D.)

Leave two months, when his services can be spared, to 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (Nov. 19, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon relief from recruiting duty, to 1st Lieut. James B. Henry, 13th Cav. (Nov. 24, S.D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav., now at Del Rio, Texas, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map. He will proceed to Carrizo Springs, Texas, for temporary station. (Nov. 27, S.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav., now at Eagle Pass, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map and will proceed to Carrizo Springs, Texas, for temporary station. (Nov. 27, S.D.)

Lieut. Col. James A. Cole, 14th Cav., is assigned to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for station. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

## COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

Leave one month and twenty days, about Dec. 10, 1914, to Capt. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., Marfa, Texas. (Nov. 28, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., 15th Cav., Lobo, Texas. (Nov. 17, S.D.)

## CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Robert E. Wood, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 2d Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1915. He is relieved from further duty under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal and will join his regiment. (Dec. 10, War D.)

## CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced: Major Willard A. Holbrook, unassigned, to lieutenant colonel, rank Nov. 26, 1914, unassigned.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, unassigned (Det. Q.M. Corps), to major, rank Nov. 26, 1914, assigned to 5th Cav.

Lieutenant Colonel Holbrook will remain on his present duties. Major Glasgow will be assigned to a squadron by his regimental commander and will join squadron to which assigned. (Dec. 10, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

## 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Leave from Dec. 24 to and including Dec. 30, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Leave two months and ten days to 1st Lieut. William McCleave, 1st Field Art. Lieutenant McCleave will sail for Honolulu on transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., about March 5, 1915. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Leave fifteen days, upon discharge from Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 3d Field Art. (Dec. 1, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Dec. 18, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, 3d Field Art., Fort Sill. (Nov. 24, S.D.)

First Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 3d Field Art., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 10, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Harold H. Bateman, 3d Field Art., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. Lieutenant Bateman will proceed to Del Rio, Texas, for temporary station. (Nov. 16, S.D.)

Sergt. Herbert Benjamin, Battery D, 3d Field Art., Washington, D.C., having been relieved from further duty with Militia of District of Columbia and transferred as sergeant to Battery E, 3d Field Artillery, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Dec. 10, E.D.)

Leave seven days to Capt. Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BARRY.

The leave granted Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art., is extended fourteen days. (Dec. 7, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 14, 1914, to Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 12, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Charles W. Harlow, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 7, 2d Div.)

Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., from duty with detachment, Field Bakery Company No. 2, to his regimental commander for duty. (Dec. 1, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 5, 1914, to Vetn. Richard H. Power, 4th Field Art. (Nov. 30, 2d Div.)

Leave fifteen days to Major Richard H. McMaster, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave two months, about Dec. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Frank Bloom, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 21, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. John E. Hatch, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

Second Lieut. John E. Hatch, 5th Field Art., is detailed to take the course of instruction at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., to begin Feb. 15, 1915. So much of Par. 38, S.O. 256, Oct. 30, 1914, War D., as directs Lieutenant Hatch to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu about Feb. 5, 1915, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Hatch to sail on the first transport to leave San Francisco after May 15, 1915. (Dec. 10, War D.)

Sergt. Herman Leprohon, Battery A, 5th Field Art., Lawrence, Mass., having been relieved from further duty with Militia of Massachusetts, will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Dec. 10, E.D.)

## 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

First Lieut. Rene E. De R. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., now at Laredo, Texas, will proceed to Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, so as to arrive there Dec. 18, 1914, for duty. (Nov. 30, S.D.)

Leave one month, upon the completion of course at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, to 2d Lieut. Edward H. Hicks, 6th Field Art. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. John W. Anderson, 6th Field Art. (Dec. 1, S.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John G. Tyndall, 6th Field Art., is extended ten days. (Dec. 15, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave two months to Lieut. Col. George Le R. Irwin, Field Art. (Dec. 1, 2d Div.)

Capt. Scott Baker, Field Art., unassigned, is assigned to 5th Field Artillery. He will upon relief from his present duty and upon expiration of leave join battery to which assigned. (Dec. 11, War D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the joint board of officers of the Army and of the Navy, for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal, vice Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C., relieved. (Dec. 10, War D.)

Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., will proceed to Newport, R.I., for the purpose of delivering a lecture at the Naval War College. (Dec. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 267, Nov. 12, 1914, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery, Militia of Rhode Island, and will proceed to Providence and take station. (Dec. 12, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, Dec. 13, 1914, and the name of Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., is removed therefrom. (Dec. 12, 1914. (Dec. 12, War D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Col. Stephen M. Foote from command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco and will assume command of the Pacific Coast Artillery District.

Col. George T. Bartlett from command of the Coast Defenses of Portland to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell from duty as inspector-instructor, Rhode Island Coast Artillery Militia, and will proceed to Fort Williams, Maine, and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Portland. (Dec. 12, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 11, 1915. Leave from Dec. 12, 1914, to and including Jan. 11, 1915, is granted Lieutenant Maddux. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Capt. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., from assignment to 47th Co. and placed on the unassigned list, Feb. 1, 1915. He will then proceed to Washington for duty as assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery. (Dec. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C., from duty at the U.S.M.P., Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Worden, Wash., for assignment to a company. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Leave two months, effective upon relief from duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., is granted Capt. John W. C. Abbott, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, E.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 91st Company, and upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for assignment to a company. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles M. Wood, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 11, E.D.)

Leave twenty-one days, effective about Dec. 18, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Jesse L. Sinclair, C.A.C. (Dec. 10, E.D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 5, 1914, to Capt. James M. Wheeler, C.A.C., Brownsville, Texas. (Nov. 16, S.D.)

Cook Jacob Young, 98th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 12, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., promoted to captain, rank Nov. 24, 1914.

First Lieut. Thomas Duncan promoted to captain, rank Dec. 1, 1914.

Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon (first lieutenant, Ord. Dept.) promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 24, 1914.

Second Lieut. Elmore B. Gray promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 24, 1914.

Second Lieut. Herbert O'Leary promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 1, 1914.

Sergt. Ernest Wood, Co. G, 3d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., is transferred as sergeant to the 11th Infantry and detailed to duty with Militia of Wisconsin. (Dec. 15, War D.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, about Dec. 7, 1914, to Capt. William F. Nesbitt, 4th Inf. (Dec. 2, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 15, 1914, to Capt. Willis P. Coleman, 4th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Edward G. Taylor, 4th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Charles T. Griffith, 4th Inf. (Dec. 5, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 14, War D.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

First Lieut. Sidney H. Hopson, 5th Inf., will report in person to Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 10th Inf., president of the examining board at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 9, E.D.)

Sergt. Rufus I. Sullenger, Co. C, 5th Inf., Americus, Ga., from further duty with Militia of Georgia and transferred as sergeant of Co. L, 26th Infantry, to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 10, E.D.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

Leave three months to Capt. John Randolph, 6th Inf. (Nov. 16, S.D.)

Sergt. Ethelbert V. Burrell, Co. C, 6th Inf., Hartford, Conn., having been relieved from further duty with the Organized Militia of Connecticut and transferred as sergeant to Co. F, 10th Inf., will proceed to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty. (Dec. 10, E.D.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave two months to Lieut. Col. Tredwell W. Moore, 7th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to Chaplain (Capt.) James L. Griffes, 7th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1914, to Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf. (Nov. 30, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1914, to Capt. James G. Hannah, 7th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and seven days, about Dec. 5, 1914, to Capt. G. Soudard Turner, 7th Inf. (Nov. 30, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 2, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, Jr., 7th Inf. (Nov. 30, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Otto G. Pitz, 7th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

First Sergt. William P. White, Co. L, 7th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 12, War D.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 20, 1914, to Capt. Herbert L. Evans, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (Nov. 18, S.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, 9th Inf., is extended six months. (Dec. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Emanuel V. Heidt, 9th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and attached to the 13th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1915. He will sail on transport to leave San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1915, for Manila and join regiment to which attached. (Dec. 11, War D.)

First Sergt. Benjamin Peterson, Co. D, 9th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 12, War D.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

##### COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

Leave five days to Capt. Charles D. Herron, 10th Inf. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. John H. Statesman, 10th Inf., will report in person to Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 10th Inf., president of the examining board at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 9, E.D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Harry R. Kutz, 10th Inf. (Dec. 14, War D.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave two months, about Dec. 6, 1914, to Capt. Rufus B. Clark, 11th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Sergt. James L. Bryant, Co. B, 11th Inf., from further duty with the Militia of New Jersey and will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Major Robert W. Rose, 12th Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Dec. 10, War D.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 30, 1914, to Chaplain James M. Webb, 12th Inf., Nogales, Ariz. (Nov. 13, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 5, 1914, to Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, 12th Inf., Nogales, Ariz. (Nov. 19, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon his relief from duty with Militia of Idaho, to 1st Lieut. Augustus E. Danemiller, 12th Inf. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

First Sergt. Frank Dolson, Co. C, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 15, War D.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of Militia of Iowa, Jan. 2, 1915. (Dec. 10, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Harry S. Howland, 16th Inf., is further extended two months. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Stephen J. Chamberlin, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (Nov. 27, S.D.)

Sergt. Oscar A. Williams, Co. B, 16th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, is detailed to duty with Militia of Maryland. (Dec. 15, War D.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES.

Leave one month, about Jan. 1, 1915, to Capt. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (Nov. 18, S.D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave twenty days, to terminate not later than Jan. 2, 1915, to Major Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 18th Inf. (Dec. 7, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 19, 1914, to 1st Lieut. H. O. Olson, 18th Inf. (Dec. 7, 2d Div.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Harry H. Bissell, 19th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, 19th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor, Militia of Maryland. (Dec. 12, War D.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

Leave two months, upon being relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department, to Major William R. Sample, assigned to 20th Infantry, effective Dec. 6, 1914. (Nov. 19, S.D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Feb. 15, 1915, to Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 20th Inf., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Nov. 11, S.D.)

Leave one month and seventeen days, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Capt. Elliott M. Norton, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (Nov. 19, S.D.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

##### COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

Sergt. Herbert Saunders, Co. I, 21st Inf., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 22d Infantry and detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Maryland. (Dec. 15, War D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Sergt. Frank E. Schneider, Co. A, 22d Inf., from further duty with Militia of Maryland to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 10, 1914, to Major Arthur Johnson, 22d Inf. (Dec. 1, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and ten days, under exceptional circumstances, about Dec. 25, 1914, to 2d Lieut. David B. Falk, Jr., 22d Inf. (Dec. 5, 2d Div.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

First Lieut. Henry B. Claggett, 23d Inf., from duty in this division and upon expiration of leave will comply with Par. 35, S.O. 256, War D., 1914. (Dec. 5, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and twenty days, to terminate not later than Feb. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Henry B. Claggett, 23d Inf. (Dec. 5, 2d Div.)

Leave fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, effective Dec. 23, 1914, granted 2d Lieut. Ora M. Baldinger, 26th Inf. (Dec. 1, 2d Div.)

Second Lieuts. Ira A. Rader and Harry Gantz, 23d Inf., aviation students, are announced as on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Dec. 8, 1914. (Dec. 14, War D.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave two months, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Major James R. Lindsay, 28th Inf. (Nov. 30, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Major Joseph D. Leitch, 28th Inf. (Nov. 30, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1914, to Capt. Harry L. Cooper, 28th Inf. (Dec. 5, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 10, 1914, to Capt. Englebert G. Ovenshine, 28th Inf. (Dec. 2, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 20, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Denham B. Crafton, 28th Inf. (Dec. 7, 2d Div.)

First Sergt. Frank Hall, Co. A, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., to his proper station, Galveston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. MALLORY.

Leave one month, about Dec. 8, 1914, to 1st Lieut. John L. Jenkins, 29th Inf. (Dec. 1, 2d Div.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Sick leave four months to Capt. E. Alexis Jeune, 30th Inf. (Dec. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward H. Tarbuton, 30th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and await the arrival of his regiment. (Dec. 14, War D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. William F. Blauvelt, Inf., unassigned, is attached to the 30th Infantry. Upon the expiration of his present leave he will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and await the arrival of the regiment to which attached. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 23d Infantry. (Dec. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Inf., unassigned, from duty in Division of Militia Affairs and assigned to 23d Infantry, Jan. 15, 1915. He will upon the expiration of leave join company. (Dec. 10, War D.)

#### INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

First Lieut. Sherman A. White, 12th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 18, 1914, assigned to 12th Inf.

First Lieut. William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 22, 1914, assigned to 17th Inf.

First Lieut. John M. Craig, unassigned, promoted to captain, rank Sept. 27, 1914, assigned to 27th Inf.

First Lieut. John R. Kelly, 26th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Nov. 11, 1914, assigned to 26th Inf.

First Lieut. William G. Ball, 2d Inf., promoted to captain, rank Nov. 21, 1914, assigned to 16th Inf.

Second Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, unassigned, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 17, 1914, assigned to 26th Inf.

Captains Craig, Kelly and Ball will remain on their present duties; Lieutenant Bailey upon the expiration of his present leave will join the company to which assigned. (Dec. 10, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capts. Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf., Julian L. Dodge, 22d Inf., and Paul M. Goodrich, 11th Inf., is appointed to decide upon a proper bayonet fencing equipment for all Infantry organizations except those serving in the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 1, 2d Div.)

A board of officers to consist of Capts. Edgar T. Collins, Oliver S. Eskridge and Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf., George E. Pariseau, M.C., and 1st Lieut. James E. Baylis, M.C., is appointed to meet at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1915, for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Dec. 9, E.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, retired, recruiting officer, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 10, War D.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 267, Nov. 12, 1914, War D., as relates to Majors George L. Byram, 10th Cav., and William F. Grote, 11th Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 11, War D.)

The following enlisted men are transferred as sergeants to the regiments indicated and are detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York. They will report in person to Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, Inf., inspector-instructor, New York City: Sergt. Horatio Holden, Co. F, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to the 12th Infantry; Sergt. Charles A. Casain, Co. L, 29th Inf., Fort Niagara, N.Y., to the 14th Infantry. (Dec. 12, War D.)

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

##### Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transports.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14

##### Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport.	Leave Manila about	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	Nov. 7	Nov. 18	Dec. 3	Dec. 11	..
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	..
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

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#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Balboa, Canal Zone, Dec. 2 for San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I., Nov. 30 for Seattle, Wash.; left Miike Harbor, Japan, Dec. 10.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu Dec. 14.

MCCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco Dec. 15.

WARREN—At Manila.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Pier 12, East River, New York.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Tampa, Fla.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Wood, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 182d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. En route to Cristobal, Canal Zone.

#### PORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 12, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. John F. Morrison arrived in El Paso this week from station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and are located at the Paso del Norte Hotel for the present. Colonel Morrison will command the 6th Infantry, stationed in El Paso on border duty. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, late of the 2d Cavalry Brigade at Naco, Ariz., retired from the active list Dec. 9, is at present in Douglas, Ariz., but will leave shortly for his home in Washington, D.C., to reside.

Mrs. William Elliott has joined her husband, Major Elliott, depot quartermaster, in El Paso, and will reside at the Palmas Court for the winter. Col. and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, guests of Mrs. Johnson's sister, Mrs. Waters Davis, of El Paso, since their arrival from the East, have moved to their quarters at the garrison. Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 6th Inf., who is quite ill, was removed to the post hospital this week from the camp of the regiment in the city.

Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Corps, has arrived from San Antonio for temporary duty with the border troops here. Gen. John Pershing gave a dinner party at the Paso del Norte Hotel Saturday for Major and Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth, Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Capt. Mrs. Ben. W. H. Meyer, Majors W. F. Lewis and William R. Sample, Lieut. Col. Frank E. Keefer, Med. Corps, sanitary inspector of the Southern Department, is paying an official visit to the garrison and the camps in the district.

Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, 6th Field Art., has been transferred to the 5th Artillery. Capt. Charles R. Lloyd is expected to return to duty with the 6th Field Artillery soon from Fort Sill, where he has been taking a special course in artillery firing. Lieut. Alva Lee, at Tientsin, China, with the 15th Infantry, has been transferred to the 16th Infantry, stationed in this district. Gen. and Mrs. John Reagan are guests of their son, Lieut. T. M. Reagan, 15th Cav., at this post until after the holidays. Capt. Martin L. Crimmins and Lieut. Oliver S. Wood, 16th Inf., have returned to their camp in El Paso from a hunting trip down the Rio Grande.

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., accompanied by Capt. F. D. Knabenshue, 12th Inf., has arrived in El Paso to confer with Major James E. Ryan and Capt. C. A. Seane. Major H. Scougall, a retired officer of the British army, was in El Paso this week to attend to the shipment of 1,000 cavalry horses to Europe. Chaplain J. L. Maddox, 17th Inf., arrived this week from Galveston and will be attached to the 16th Infantry.

General Pershing entertained at the Paso del Norte Hotel with a dinner party on Thursday for Collector and Mrs. Zach Lamar Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Happer, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart, the Misses Grace Wingo, Virginia Stewart, Olive Davis, Lieuts. James L. Collins, Frederick C. Rogers and Dennis McCuniff. Lieut. Stuart Cramer, 15th Cav., will depart next week for his home in North Carolina to spend the Christmas holidays.

Miss Valeria Garrard entertained the Half and Half Club Monday. The prize was won by Mrs. D. C. Sutton. The bi-monthly hop was given at the post hall Tuesday with the officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry as hosts. Receiving were Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan and Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok. Music for dancing was furnished by the regimental orchestra.

Major W. P. Johnson, 15th Cav., is in El Paso on a short leave from duty with his squadron at Marfa, Texas, en route to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Army Service School. Lieut. Eugene Robinson has been relieved duty at the military prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will join his regiment, the 16th Infantry, in El Paso. Capt. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., granted a six weeks' leave, will leave at once to spend the holiday season at his home in Alabama. Capt. Louis Duncan, Med. Corps, was called to his home in Meridian, Kas., Monday by the serious illness of his father.

An enjoyable concert was given at the post last Sunday afternoon by the band of the 15th Cavalry and one of the unusual features was the singing of the "Ave Maria" by Miss Ruth Powell, to the accompaniment of the orchestra. Many visitors attend the Sunday concerts.

Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, 6th Inf., will not go to the Philippines as expected as his order has been revoked, and he will continue in the district with his former regiment.

Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Corps, at San Antonio, has arrived for service with the border troops in the district. Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Overton, 15th Cav., stationed at Marfa, Texas, are in El Paso for a few days.

Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends and daughter arrived in the district this week from their former station at Fort Douglas, Utah, to join Lieutenant Ahrends, and they have taken a house near the post for the winter.

The monthly field day sports of the 15th Cavalry were held at the garrison Monday. Troop I won the greatest number of events, carrying off the honors in the horse training, fencing and the packing contests.

The six batteries of the 6th Artillery, under command of Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, left Monday for Naco, Ariz., where Mexican bullets are falling on American soil,

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States Military Academy, the United States Naval  
Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.  
E. Swavelly, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washing-  
ton, D.C.The trustees of the Carnegie Church Peace Union on  
Dec. 16 voted an appropriation of \$20,000 for work in  
Europe through its agencies to promote peace and half  
as much to be set aside for the use of a commission to  
be appointed by the President of the Union to arouse  
the people of the United States "to their important  
duties in this hour with regard to the terms of peace  
in Europe and the threatened growth of militarism in  
this country." The trustees also voted an appropria-  
tion of \$10,000 for the introducing of the study of the  
peace problem in the Sunday schools, Bible classes and  
men's clubs of the city and for the preaching of peace  
in all churches of the country on Peace Sunday. A fund  
of \$5,000 was also voted to be awarded as prizes for  
essays on international peace. For the studying of the**JACOB REED'S SONS**1424-1426 Chestnut Street  
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relations of the United States with Japan an appropria-  
tion of \$10,000 was allowed to the Federal Council of  
Churches.Prompt passage of the bill to give the Philippine Isl-  
ands a greater measure of self-government, the preamble  
of which declares that the purpose of this government  
is to grant complete independence when a stable govern-  
ment has been erected there, was urged before the Sen-  
ate Philippines Committee by Henderson S. Mar-  
tin, Vice Governor of the islands. "I cannot under-  
stand in what way we would lose by granting complete  
independence," he explained. "The islands are of no  
value to us commercially under our present system of  
government, and they are a positive weakness from a  
military standpoint. I have been told by military men  
that we could not defend them against any country  
closer at hand.""Abandon the Monroe Doctrine," was the advice of  
John Hays Hammond, in an address before 150 mem-  
bers of the American Manufacturers' Export Associa-  
tion at the Hotel Biltmore. Mr. Hammond said that the  
best interests of Latin America would be served if the  
observance of the Monroe Doctrine were confined to  
North and Central America. As a substitute he sug-  
gested a Pan-American Supreme Court to deal with all  
questions of foreign investment in the Latin-American  
states. "There no longer is any necessity of maintaining  
this doctrine, as applied to the whole of South America,"  
he said. "The people of that country resent what they  
regard as supererogation on our part."There is quite a demand upon the War Department  
by colleges for retired commissioned and non-commis-  
sioned officers. Some of the smaller colleges, which under  
the law are not entitled to active officers, have made  
applications for retired officers, and the Secretary of  
War would be pleased to hear through military channels  
from retired officers who are desirous of such an assign-  
ment. These smaller colleges include some of the most  
attractive assignments in college duty. The demand  
for retired non-commissioned officers comes from larger  
colleges who are willing to pay a very attractive salary  
for efficient retired non-coms.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE  
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

**FOR AN INCREASE OF THE ARMY.**The needs of an adequate land force will be called to  
the attention of the House Committee on Military Affairs  
by Representative D. R. Anthony, of Kansas, one of the  
most active members of the committee, in the form of a  
proposed amendment to the Army Appropriation bill.  
It will either force the Committee on Military Affairs  
to give some consideration to the question of national  
defense at this session, or else it will be proposed on the  
floor of the House if the committee fails to report it out.Mr. Anthony disclaims any intention of making the  
question of national defense a political issue. He has  
hoped that Chairman Hay would act upon the recom-  
mendations of the Secretary of War and introduce them  
as a bill. As the chairman does not seem disposed to  
support the Administration in this respect, Mr. Anthony  
proposes to take up the question. With the present  
crowded condition of the Calendar of the House, in this  
short session it would be almost impossible to secure  
the passage of a special bill. Mr. Anthony therefore  
thinks that it should be attached to the Appropriation  
bill. This is the way that most of the important military  
legislation has been secured in recent years.Mr. Anthony proposes to follow the plans as set forth  
in the "report of the Organization of the Land Forces  
of the United States." This is the result of three years'  
investigation on the part of the General Staff and general  
officers of the Army, and Mr. Anthony believes in follow-  
ing its recommendations. The Secretary of War in his  
annual report accepts the doctrine of the report, but  
Mr. Anthony insists that he has not made the necessary  
recommendations which are the logical results of the  
General Staff's investigation.To carry out the plan set forth in the report it would  
be necessary to add fifteen regiments of Infantry, five  
regiments of Cavalry and five regiments of Field Artillery  
to the Regular Army, and Mr. Anthony is now preparing  
a bill to provide for this increase. To facilitate the  
passage of his bill and to harmonize the different arms  
of the Service Mr. Anthony will also offer an amendment  
for the creation of one line for promotion. Mr. Anthony,  
who is acquainted with the sentiment of the Service, is  
fully advised of the general demand for such legislation.  
Next to the increase provided for in his bill, he regards  
this proviso for the equalization of promotion as the most  
important legislation that will be pending before Con-  
gress."I am not in sympathy with some of the recent sensa-  
tional utterances of Representative Gardner, of Massa-  
chusetts," said Mr. Anthony. "The weakness of our  
Regular Army is no secret or mystery. We simply have  
not enough soldiers in the Regular Army to provide for  
the garrisoning of the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii and  
the Philippines and for the defense of the United States,  
according to the plans of the General Staff. This  
administration, when all of its plans are carried out, will  
have so many troops stationed in our possessions and  
on the Panama Canal, that there will not be left in this  
country even a nucleus for an army to defend us against  
an attack. All these facts can be ascertained by con-  
sulting the official Army register, and it is only a question  
as to whether Congress is going to make up for the  
deficiency in the Army stationed at home growing out  
of the force that has been sent to the foreign garrisons."There is nothing the matter with the personnel of  
the Army. I believe for its size the U.S. Army is the  
most efficient in the world. It has a body of the best  
trained officers, and its enlisted personnel is admitted  
to be superior to any in the world."The House Committee on Military Affairs took up the  
Army Appropriation bill on Dec. 18. It is possible that  
when Mr. Anthony's amendment is reached the com-  
mittee may then call the Secretary of War to express  
his views on the proposed legislation. Otherwise the  
Secretary will not go to the Capitol in an official capacity  
until the bill which Senator Chamberlain has introduced  
is up before the Senate Committee. Senator Chamber-  
lain's bill is one which was recommended by the Sec-  
retary of War and is intended to carry out the policy  
outlined in his report.Sentiment in Congress is rapidly crystalizing in favor  
of some legislation to increase the strength of the Army  
and create reserves for both the Army and the National  
Guard. As it was stated in our last week's issue, the  
President is expected to support Secretary Garrison.  
Although in some quarters there is a disposition to insist  
that there is a clash between the President's message  
and part of the Secretary's report, those who are closest  
to the White House insist that this is not true. With  
the President's support and the general demand from the  
country, the prospects are exceedingly bright for some  
Army legislation before Congress adjourns. It has been  
intimated that the Democratic leaders will agree to the  
passage of some legislation rather than the resolution

of Representative Gardner, which will call for a long investigation. They fear that any legislation that might develop from Mr. Gardner's resolution would be credited to the Republican party and that they would be placed in the attitude of being forced to provide an adequate defense for the nation by their opponents.

Among the plans that will be discussed in the military legislation under consideration during this session of Congress is one by which all second lieutenants will come into the Army on probation. This will apply to graduates of West Point, as well as those promoted from the ranks or that come from civil life. The proposition is to have second lieutenants hold probationary commissions for two years. At the end of this period they will go out of the Army automatically if they do not make application for permanent commissions. If any such legislation is passed it will probably provide that applications for permanent commissions must be approved by the officer's commander and the candidate for permanent commission may be required to pass an examination. It is urged that such an arrangement would not only give the Army a large number of reserve officers, but would do much to promote contentment in the Service and increase its efficiency. The belief is entertained that many young men would be willing to spend two years in the Army if they could be equipped to hold commissions in a volunteer army at the end of the period. It might be provided that such probationary second lieutenants could be given captains' or first lieutenants' commissions in a volunteer army in the event of war.

#### CLOSE OF HOUSE NAVAL HEARINGS.

The hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill, noted on pages 489, 502, 503, closed on Dec. 18 with the testimony of Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts. Mr. Gardner, in co-operation with Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, attempted to widen the scope of the hearings and introduce quite an array of witnesses, aside from those regularly summoned by the committee from the Department. In fact, Mr. Hobson and Mr. Gardner got so far in that direction that the committee saw that if it did not check them they would bring out all of the testimony that Mr. Gardner was attempting to make public through the passage of his resolution. Immediately after the holidays the committee expects to take up the Personnel bill. In all probability hearings upon the bill will be held and the committee is ready to report a bill if it does not provide for too great an increase in the cost of maintaining the Navy and has the endorsement of the Department. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who is chairman of the personnel board, expects to call the board together in a few days and put its report in shape to be submitted to the Secretary. The most prominent feature of the report is the recommendation of an active reserve list. It is understood that the question whether an officer will pass on to this list will be decided by a board of officers of the next higher grade. An officer not promoted would either go to the active reserve list or be retired. It is planned under the bill not to have any promotions occur except in July, when these boards will be created to determine the fitness of all officers either to be promoted, placed on the active reserve list, or retired. This system will take the place of the "Plucking Board" if the bill is enacted into law.

While Secretary Daniels was not in favor of increasing the enlisted personnel of the Navy, he urged the House Committee on Naval Affairs to appropriate \$130,000 for the organization of reserves for the Navy. He also impressed upon the committee the importance of making liberal appropriations for the Naval Militia, as he thought that the Militia could be developed into an important reserve for the Regular Navy. While the Secretary did not discuss it with the committee, it is known that he will shortly take steps to secure, for the Navy, officers with reserve or volunteer commissions. This will be done under Sec. 21 of the Naval Militia law, which authorizes the Secretary from time to time to convene examining boards, who shall examine as to their qualifications for naval duties all applicants who shall have served in the Regular Navy of the United States or in the Organized Naval Militia of any state or territory or the District of Columbia. Applicants who pass such examinations shall be certified as to their fitness for naval duties and rank, and shall, subject to a physical examination at any time, constitute an eligible class for commissions in any volunteer naval force hereafter called for.

There is one feature of the hearings before the Naval Committee of the House that might well engage the restraining influence of the friends of the Navy, and that is the tendency of newspapers that may have a grudge to gratify against the Secretary of the Navy or the Administration to magnify out of all proportion some defect in the Navy and give it a sensational distortion that may lead the people to believe that all the large sums expended on the Navy have been wasted. It may safely be said that there is no great establishment like the Navy anywhere in the world in which cannot be found some department, some branch that is not up to the very highest mark of efficiency, and in which some critics cannot obtain material for objection. It is the fighting efficiency of the Navy as a whole that must be taken into primary consideration. To show that this nation has not the strength in submarines or in aeroplanes that it should have is not to point out any essential weakness in the fleet as an open-sea fighting force, which

is the chief function of the Navy. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., Aid for Material, pointed out to the House Committee on Naval Affairs that one never hears of the many misses of the submarines; only its achievements are heralded abroad. Germany with a flock of submarines, after four months and a half of war, has not weakened to any appreciable extent the integrity of the blockading British fleet that has shut her commerce out of every German and foreign port. Only six vessels of the British navy have thus far been sunk by submarines. In view of this hard, cold fact, it would seem that efforts to improve certain conditions in the Navy only serve an alarmist and needless purpose when they carry in screaming headlines, for example, that there is only one submarine on the entire Atlantic coast. Captain Winterhalter called attention to the fact that the bombardment of this city or that along our coast would have no material effect on a war and that the large cities such as New York are protected by their coast defenses.

#### SELLING BELLIGERENTS WAR MATERIAL.

In all the discussion as to the prohibition by Congress of the exporting of arms and ammunition by American firms to the belligerents in Europe the important fact is lost sight of that, altogether apart from the commercial advantages accruing from an open sale of arms abroad, this country would thus be able to develop the arms-producing industry which we may at any moment need, as we did during the Civil War, and which has had none too much stimulus in the past. Germany has always pursued a liberal policy toward the Krupps, permitting them to sell their material of war when and where they could, so that the arms she has been providing for her own use have had a preliminary trial on numerous battlefields, where their characteristics could be determined and their deficiencies revealed.

That there is nothing in the rules governing modern warfare that warrants the prohibition on the part of the United States of the shipment of war material to the belligerents may be seen by consulting the latest pronouncement by one of the most distinguished authorities on international law, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, whose book, "Outlines of International Law" is only just from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Chapter 26 of this instructive volume is devoted to contraband and the carriage of contraband, as treated in the "Declaration of London," which embodied the opinions of the Naval Conference held in London from December, 1908, to February, 1909, at which Admiral Stockton was one of the two delegates plenipotentiary of the United States. This declaration represents the latest agreements arrived at by the great Powers relative to shipments to belligerents in war. Admiral Stockton interprets the different points of this declaration and concludes as follows:

"In closing this subject it must be borne in mind that the manufacture and trade of contraband is not illegal so far as neutrals are concerned, unless it takes the form of an accompaniment of a military or hostile expedition from a neutral port. The neutral may and often does warn his nationals of the penalty and results of such trade, but all such trade on the part of neutral citizens or subjects is at their own risk and cannot receive the protection of their own state. 'In fact,' as Richard Henry Dana says, 'the right of the belligerent to prevent certain things from getting into the military use of his enemy is the foundation of the law of contraband and its limits are, as in most other cases, the practical results of the conflict between this belligerent right on the one hand and the right of the neutral to trade with the enemy on the other.'"

Herein it is made plain beyond all quibbling that the latest conference of the Powers permitted the sale by neutrals of munitions of war, removing from them as contraband any protection from their own state against capture.

But there is another consideration that should be borne in mind, and that it is the wide field of prohibition into which the United States will enter if it pass any special laws against the exportations of munitions of war. One has only to study the Declaration of London to appreciate what is involved in such laws as the peace advocates seek to have passed. In Article 24 is given a list of the articles susceptible of use in war, as well as for purposes of peace, which may without notice (*de plein droit*—the exact French term used in the language of the declaration), be treated as contraband of war. The very first article of this list is foodstuffs, the next is forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals and the third is clothing, fabrics for clothing, boots and shoes, etc., suitable for use in war. If this Government shall be induced to prohibit the exporting of arms and ammunition on the absurd ground that such shipments tend to prolong the war, the peace advocates may then besiege Congress to prohibit the exporting of wheat and other grains usable as food for human beings, on the theory that by shutting off such exports, we shall thus hasten the starving of the combatants into peace.

To follow the well grounded principles of international law, which up to the present have guided this country safely through many an intricate labyrinth of diplomatic subtlety, is the safest course for this country to pursue at the present time. As to the suggestion that the stoppage of shipments of munitions would promote an early peace, attention may be wisely directed to the fact that it was not so long ago a tenet of our own State Department that the shipment of American arms to the Villa forces in Mexico was to be justified on the ground

that it meant a speedier triumph of the anti-Huerta troops. Vain as was that hope, so would prove the belief that we can end this war the sooner by deliberately subjecting ourselves to still greater hardships than those we have already innocently suffered by the present upheaval.

It would appear that the only people permitted to purchase arms in this country with the sanction of the Government are those who intend to use them for killing American citizens or depriving them of their property, as Mexico is doing. If the purpose of the Government is to aid the cause of Germany she could not do it more effectually than by refusing to permit our citizens to sell munitions of war. Germany has her enormous Krupp works of 90,000 men at work, and to these she has added the Liège works with 10,000 men turning out arms. One of the chief difficulties the Allies have had has been in the lack of military arms and equipment, a deficiency which they only now seem to be making good.

#### WHAT THE GERMAN NAVAL RAID MEANS.

Whether the German squadron that raided the English coast returned to Kiel or put to sea is a question that is being discussed quietly by Navy officers on duty at Washington, who are speculating upon the probable movement of the Kaiser's ships. At first it was generally supposed that the battleship cruisers after attacking the English coast slipped back to the nearest naval base at Heligoland, but there have been so many unexpected developments in the movements of the German warships that several eminent naval strategists expressed the opinion that it is altogether possible that the daring raiders turned up in the Atlantic Ocean on the line of travel between New York and Liverpool. In this connection it is recalled that the German warship *Von der Tan* got away from Heligoland about four weeks ago. In none of the reports of the British Admiralty or of the Associated Press has there appeared any notice of her whereabouts since she broke through the British patrol. There is no doubt that the German authorities are advised of her whereabouts, and it is suggested that the three raiders after delivering a startling blow on the coast of England may have gone to join the *Von der Tan*.

If such a squadron is at sea there is absolutely no way of divining its course. The squadron may be under orders to raid English merchantmen trading between the United States and England, or it may be sent to the Pacific coast through the straits of Magellan. As the squadron is of the first line of the German navy it will be a very dangerous force to be at large either in the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean. From the despatches it is assumed that the squadron is composed of battleship cruisers carrying 12- or 14-inch guns. Compared with the battleships in the first line of the United States fleet they have light armor and depend largely upon their speed. They are built to strike a blow and get away instead of standing and fighting.

The effectiveness of the German navy, dwelt upon by Admiral Fiske in his testimony before the Naval Committee of the House, is accounted for by the great interest which the Kaiser has taken in developing the sea power of the Fatherland. During the two visits of the American fleet at German ports the Kaiser spent almost night and day inspecting and studying the American warships. He crawled into their turrets and went down into their engine rooms, studying every part of every type of ship in the fleet. It is related that he would often get out of bed at night, go aboard his yacht and visit one of the American ships in order to look into some feature of it or secure some information on a subject which he evidently had been thinking over after he retired. Speaking of the Kaiser's activity in this respect, an officer who was serving on the fleet at the time said: "We were not surprised if the Kaiser came aboard at two or three o'clock in the morning, and the executive officers were instructed to be ready to receive him at any time. It was quite a task, as Navy regulations required that he be received with certain formalities. I never met a man who took such an interest in the details of the construction of ships and their operations. When on board ship he was a living question mark, and insisted upon an explanation of every feature of a ship and its armament."

Capt. Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, has issued a statement that as Hartlepool is fortified and Scarborough and Whitby defended by troops they were subject to bombardment under Art. 1 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, which says the bombardment by naval forces of undefended ports, towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings is forbidden. "Permit me to state in addition," the Captain says, "that the bombardment of all Belgian coast places, as Ostend, Nieuport, Zeebrugge, etc., by the British-French navy did not take place because these places were fortified, which, in fact, they are not, but solely because they are defended by the German troops."

Several changes among high officers of the Coast Artillery Corps were ordered this week. Col. Stephen M. Foote is relieved from command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco and will assume command of the Pacific Coast Artillery District. Col. George T. Bartlett is relieved from command of the Coast Defenses of Portland and will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco. Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor, Rhode Island Coast Artillery Militia, and will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Portland.

## CONDITIONS ON MEXICAN BORDER.

## GENERAL SCOTT AS PEACE COMMISSIONER.

As a final effort to stop the outrages which are being committed on American soil at Naco, Ariz., the Secretary of War on Dec. 16 ordered Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., to proceed to the border. General Scott was on his way to Mexico in less than an hour after he received his orders, and it is expected that he will remain there until the troubles are adjusted. On his return he expects to stop for a day at Fort Riley, to visit the schools at the post.

General Scott is not to relieve General Bliss in command of the troops. He goes as a peace commissioner and will have at his disposal all of the influences of the Government to bring about some arrangement by which the Mexican forces will cease to conduct hostilities on the border. In reality, much of the fighting is taking place on American soil. During the past three or four weeks twenty-three soldiers have been killed or wounded and thirty-five or forty civilians.

It is believed that the "watchful waiting" policy of the State Department has been abandoned by the Administration. Although no statement was given out to that effect, it is evident that the whole situation has been turned over to Secretary of War Garrison, and General Scott has gone to the border as the Secretary's personal representative. It is believed that General Scott is authorized to order the United States troops to attack the Mexican belligerents if they do not cease to violate United States soil in their hostilities.

It is generally conceded that nobody in the Army or in civil life is better equipped to deal with the situation at Naco than General Scott. He is better acquainted with the Mexican officers than any one at Washington and has achieved international fame in his peace negotiations with the Indians. He has a similar record in the Philippines, and if there is anyone whom the Mexican generals will listen to it is General Scott.

## ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO THE BORDER.

Orders were issued from Washington on Dec. 15 for the sending of 3,000 additional United States troops to the border. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, commanding the 6th Brigade at Texas City, Texas, was ordered to proceed at once from Texas City, near Galveston, with the 11th, 18th and 22d Regiments of Infantry, comprising his brigade, to report to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss at Naco, Ariz., with these reinforcements.

At the same time orders were sent to Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., at Fort Sill, Okla., to send immediately three batteries of Artillery from that post. The Artillery battalion will be composed of Batteries A, B and C.

The Secretary of War issued the following statement as to the sending of additional troops: "In view of conditions on border, as he sees them, General Bliss has requested that additional Infantry and Artillery be sent as a measure of precaution. The troops to be sent are three regiments of Infantry from Galveston or Texas City and one battery of 4.7 guns and two batteries of 4.7 howitzers from Fort Sill, Okla."

The force of United States troops already at Naco, consisting of fourteen troops of Cavalry, with a supplementary machine-gun company and three batteries of Field Artillery, is about 1,410 men. The reinforcements ordered to Naco total about 2,760 men, and will bring General Bliss's command up to an aggregate of about 4,170 men. Its composition will be as follows: 9th Cavalry, Col. John F. Guilfoyle, consisting of headquarters, a machine-gun company and Troops A, B, C, D, E, G and H, aggregating about 525 men; 10th Cavalry, Col. W. C. Brown, with headquarters, and Troops B, C, D, G, H, K and M, and machine-gun troops, aggregating 525 men; 6th Field Artillery (horse), Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, headquarters, and Companies A, B and C, aggregating about 360 men; 5th Field Artillery, Col. G. Adams, ordered from Fort Sill with Batteries A, B and C, armed with 4.7-inch guns and equipped with portable searchlights, aggregating about 360 men; 11th Infantry, Col. A. Pickering, ordered from Texas City, Texas, about 800 men; 18th Infantry, Col. J. S. Rogers, ordered from Texas City, Texas, about 800 men; 22d Infantry, Col. C. M. Truitt, from Texas City, Texas.

## THE SITUATION AT NACO.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the American forces on the Texas border, reported to the War Department Dec. 17 that he had represented to General Ramirez, of the Maytorena forces, the steps which the United States expected that faction to take to prevent their bullets from falling within American territory. Secretary Garrison conferred with President Wilson, giving him the latest reports from General Bliss on the situation at Naco, Ariz., where the Mexican generals have not yet moved their forces so as to avoid firing into American territory. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott will immediately begin his efforts to end the firing into American territory if General Bliss's representations prove of no avail.

Governor Maytorena made the following statement this week: "I am not disposed to withdraw from my position surrounding Naco. I have no instructions from President Gutierrez to do as General Bliss asks. I have been instructed by the President not to attack until further orders, and I am holding myself entirely on the defensive. When I am attacked my men can do nothing else but protect themselves."

## HEAVIEST GUN FIFTY YEARS AGO AND NOW.

The Army and Navy Gazette quotes from its issue of Nov. 26, 1864, the following description of the heaviest gun in the world at that time:

"A 20-inch Rodman gun was recently tried with success at New York. \* \* \* it weighs nearly 117,000 pounds; the carriage is in proportion. Its diameter or thickness is nearly six feet at the breech, and its bore is twenty inches. The solid shot it throws is 1,080 pounds in weight, and the regular charge of powder is 100 pounds, which may be increased to 125 pounds, if great range or extraordinary momentum is required to be imparted to its terrible missiles. \* \* \* The final trial was by far the most interesting and important of all that preceded it. A heavy concussion of the ground as well as the atmosphere was now looked for, and there was just enough of anxiety for the safety of the giant, who was now become a pet among those who were not familiar with its powers, as to lend the additional charm of excitement to the interest hitherto felt. The gun had now a full charge of powder, and 1,080-pound ball. At length it was loaded, and it was announced that the fuse was about to be fired. \* \* \* The fuse failed. An officer then went up, who must have had great confidence in the gun, and snapped the cap, and off went the

big gun. There was no perceptible concussion of the ground, and indeed very little of anything to lead you to think that the greatest gun known to exist had been fired. The shot whirled through the air from the angle of twenty-five degrees, at which the gun was elevated, and, after describing a beautiful arc, which was visible to the naked eye, dropped into the water about four miles off. The noise made by the collision of the ball and the air, in the flight of the former was like the wail of a giant. It was something like the peculiar noise made by a hurricane passing through a ship's rigging. It was the scream of the eagle." The largest gun at present belonging to the United States is the 16-inch. With smokeless powder it takes a charge of 576 pounds, but with black powder 1,176 pounds would be required. With a powder pressure of 38,000 pounds to the square inch, the gun will throw a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds more than twenty miles at the rate of 2,300 feet per second. The gun is fifty feet long and weighs about 142 tons.

## NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

The business meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers held in New York Dec. 10 and 11, and briefly referred to last week, was presided over by Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, U.S.N. Ex-President Stevenson Taylor, of the society, speaking in place of President Robert M. Thompson, who was absent because of illness, said that until the world agrees to disarm this country must keep abreast of other nations in military and naval efficiency, adding: "So long as national racial tendencies exist and desires for empire just so long will there be battleships, aeroplanes, submarines and all of the other dreadful paraphernalia of conflict." Mr. Taylor further said that in one month the European war had accomplished what years of debate in Congress had failed to do. It had brought this country to a realization of the need for a merchant marine.

The business session of two days was occupied in reading the papers, of which we have heretofore given a list. The annual dinner, given in the evening of Friday, was presided over by Stevenson Taylor as toastmaster. The speakers were Homer N. Ferguson, general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company; Chief Constructor Capps, U.S.N.; Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, J. W. Powell, of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company; Harvey D. Goulder, of Cleveland, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"The Navy of to-day," said Admiral Usher, "is in ideals and purpose the same Navy that it has always been. In the future whenever or wherever the occasion may arise, the Navy, I can assure you, will make good the purpose for which it exists. The Navy is to-day, as in the past, our country's best guarantee for a lasting peace."

Mr. Ferguson, who was one of the principal speakers of the evening, bitterly attacked this and past Congresses for "legislation, regulation and investigation," which, he said, had left the shipbuilding industry of the United States strewn with the wrecks of shipbuilding plants. He strongly opposed the proposed government ownership of steamships for the foreign trade, and predicted that if this proposition was realized international complications would result. "What," he asked, "would the United States do if such a ship, owned by it and flying its flag and officered by naval reserve officers, was held up at sea by a cruiser of one of the belligerents and subjected to search? Now, when a private owned ship flying the American flag is investigated the owners appeal to the State Department and then we hear no more about it. In international affairs of this kind business is the big buffer."

In his opening address Mr. Taylor had expressed like opposition to anything verging on government ownership of merchant vessels. The sentiments of the society were expressed in the following resolutions:

It is beyond dispute that the development of the foreign commerce of a nation such as ours is seriously hampered so long as the carriage of that commerce depends upon the convenience and the ability of foreign carriers. Nor can it be denied that our nation has been paying tribute to foreign nations to perpetuate such foreign supremacy, to the detriment of individual opportunity and our established system of wages and conditions of living.

This society, which has for its aim the advancement of the art of shipbuilding, takes this opportunity of submitting a recommendation to the President and Congress on the recognized necessity for rehabilitating our foreign service merchant marine.

Resolved, That the interests of an important industry involving both capital and labor can be best served by encouraging shipbuilding in American shipyards and the operation of such ships under the American flag; and that any legislation relating to our merchant marine should recognize and increase the advantage of our nation's general system in industrial development. Therefore, it is believed that such additional legislation as may be enacted should have in view the relief of existing burdens and take account of the unquestioned additional cost of operating ships in accordance with the laws and the industrial policy of our country.

To this end the society begs to offer its assistance in the consideration of technical matters, and in any other way which the President and Congress may deem appropriate.

## A NOTABLE GATHERING.

It is a notable circumstance that 1,400 business men of New York should gather at the call of the Merchants' Association to lunch together at the busiest time of the day to consider the subject of national defense. This gathering was held at the Hotel Astor at noon on Tuesday, Dec. 15, and was presided over by William C. Breed, chairman of the Members Council of the Merchants' Association. Three notable speeches were made, the first by ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who was followed by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and then by Mayor Mitchell, of New York. The speeches of Mr. Stimson and General Wood were direct, forcible and convincing statements of the actual condition of the country with reference to matters of national defense. They were admirable speeches, right to the point, and were listened to with the greatest interest by the assembled merchants, and the speakers' remarks were received with an enthusiasm which showed how deep an impression they had made. Especially this statement by General Wood:

"In the great population of our country we have the makings of a great army, if a great army be needed, just as in our mountains of ore and our forests we have the materials for a great fleet. But undeveloped resources in the onrush of sudden war are of no more value than an undeveloped gold mine in Alaska in a crisis in Wall street."

Speaking of the urgency of the question, Mr. Stimson said: "This subject of national defense is not and should not be a partisan matter. Nor will it become such unless

short-sighted resistance to what I believe to be a legitimate and entirely non-partisan desire on the part of the American public for information on a vital subject forces it into the realms of partisanship."

General Wood took the same view of the President's message as that stated in our columns last week, saying: "I think the last message of our President opens very wide the doors for military training in this country. He recommends that means be provided so that every man who is willing may have adequate military training." To this the General added: "If he is going to get that training and we are to maintain our ideals, that is, to avoid militarism and yet be efficient from a military standpoint, we must have a thoroughly efficient Regular Army sufficient for the police work of the day. We should have behind that a well organized reserve."

Mayor Mitchell said: "It seems to me that the present time, which has been called by some inopportune for the discussion of national defense, is in fact the most opportune time we could have for discussing it. By reason of the fact of the present European war we are assured of a period in which we may confidently count on freedom from interference from any other world Power. We ought to take advantage of this freedom to put ourselves on a basis to resist attack from any quarter."

Among those present were Col. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., chief of staff, Governors Island; Capt. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., aide-de-camp to Major General Wood; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y.; Commodore R. P. Forshaw, commanding the Naval Militia of New York; Gen. Horace Porter; Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia of New York.

## HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

## TESTIMONY OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT.

The necessity for a large naval reserve and a definite and scientific estimate of the United States Navy were included in statements made by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, before the Naval Committee of the House on Dec. 16. Describing the Kretschmer formula the witness said:

"A certain ship is taken account of in tonnage, armor, gun power, steaming capacity and other elements, and she is rated as having 100 per cent. of efficiency. Every other ship in the Navy is given a percentage based on that standard. The General Board has been working out the efficiency and strength of our Navy by the Kretschmer formula, modified in some particulars. We took the Delaware as the standard."

"In rating ships different values are given. In the battleship type offensive efficiency counts sixty points, defensive twenty-five, tactical efficiency ten, and strategic five points. In the battle cruiser type the offensive efficiency counts fifty, defensive twenty, tactical twenty, and strategic ten. In armored cruisers, offensive efficiency counts forty-five points, defensive twenty-five, tactical twenty, and strategic ten. In scouts offensive efficiency counts twenty-five points, defensive ten, tactical fifty, and strategic fifteen."

"On that formula the General Board has figured out a comparison between our Navy and those of four countries, which, for the sake of neutral propriety I will not name. Their computations apply to armored ships only."

The Assistant Secretary gave the following list as showing the relative standing in which, parenthetically, the nations included are indicated: First, (England), 7,668.05; second (Germany), 3,818.70; third (United States), 3,562.70; fourth (France), 2,208.74.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he had no hesitancy in saying that the third navy was that of the United States, and that, judged by other standards as well, it was his opinion that we stood third at this time. The comparison, he pointed out, did not include submarines, destroyers, scouts, or auxiliaries of any kind.

"Suppose you include all types?" was suggested. "Well, then," replied the Assistant Secretary, "the comparison would be less favorable to the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt took up first the subject of the enlisted personnel of the Navy, and said that in case of war the present force of 51,000 men would have to be very much increased, probably by 50,000 men. The available force from the present Naval Militia he put at 7,000.

"I am firmly convinced," he added, "that there should be a large and well-drilled national naval reserve independent of the State Militia."

"It is a necessity as a matter of economy that all our ships should not be in commission all the time," continued the Assistant Secretary. "No navy does that except that of one country."

Every member of the committee seemed intent to know what power it was that kept its entire navy always in commission. It was something unheard of.

"What country is that?" demanded several members in unison.

"Haiti," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "She has two gunboats and they are in commission all the year around."

We do not lack officers, he said, but one additional full class of 28 from the Naval Academy would help.

## ADMIRAL FISKE'S OPINION OF OUR NAVY.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., Aid for Operations, made a most impressive statement of naval conditions in his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs Dec. 17. He said in substance:

1. It would take five years or more to get the fleet in condition successfully and effectively to meet an effective enemy.

2. It would take three years to get the personnel up to a standard of efficiency to make it able successfully and effectively to meet an effective enemy.

3. The United States has no general plan of naval development independent of those framed to meet economical exigencies; no plan of battle approach and no plan of torpedo attack.

4. The United States is deficient in scout cruisers, battle cruisers, destroyers, mining and aeronautical equipment, besides all the smaller auxiliaries. We have only one mine layer, the old cruiser San Francisco, and her mine laying capacity is 336 mines. This lack is very serious. If we got into war we might expect an attack on our coast very quickly, possibly in the vicinity of New York.

"Could we keep a hostile fleet further away than 500 or 600 miles from our coast, and could they cover that distance with aeroplanes to drop bombs, against New York, for instance?" Admiral Fiske was asked.

"That is an extreme view," he replied. "I would say 400 or 500 miles."

An "adequate" number of British submarines might have repelled the German cruisers which raided the English coast yesterday, Admiral Fiske said, adding: "If the German vessels were going fast, however, it would

be very hard for submarines to stand them off. If they had had a dozen or fifteen submarines at Hartlepool, the British would have been pretty hard to tackle."

Admiral Fiske thought the real significance of the German shelling of the British ports probably was to draw out the British fleet and string it along the North Sea in such a way that it could be attacked by a German fleet.

5. An immediate necessity, if a coherent plan of naval development is to be followed out, is the creation of a Navy General Staff.

6. The Navy needs more target practice and greater efficiency in all branches of the science of gunnery.

7. Germany to-day is probably the superior of both Great Britain and the United States in gunnery.

Admiral Fiske, says the Times report, gave decided reason for his declaration. The principal ground for his opinion was apprehension that the American Navy lacked in coherent organization and training, which involved deficiency in gunnery, lack of co-ordination between the fleet and the Navy Department, and the entire absence of a Navy staff with a general plan of national defense.

As an expert in gunnery, as the inventor of the range finder now in use in the United States and other navies, and as the officer who at the battle of Manila Bay computed the range and directed the fire of the fleet under command of Admiral Dewey, Admiral Fiske made an intensely interesting witness. No answer came in haste or without reflection. While he refrained from using the names of other countries in the main, now and then in a passing illustration reference would be made to Germany's navy and always with unconcealed and unreserved praise for its excellence. In fact, throughout the day there was a veiled comparison of the navy of the Kaiser with those of Great Britain and the United States, and always with unhesitating commendation of the German fleet. "We all know the German methods. They are thorough. They have the habit of keeping forever at it and never getting tired. It is not altogether the money they spend. It is their scientific sense of duty. We have talked with German officers and we can understand their feeling and the results they have accomplished. We could not eliminate the building of ships nor the training of men. It is not so much what we do in units as what we do in team work. That is what you have got to go up against."

"We think," said the Admiral, "that we could not even approximate the perfect system worked out in the German navy. They have their plans worked out in the staff. They are sent to the fleet and back from the fleet to the staff. To this has been due the wonderful work of the last few weeks of the war at sea. The amazing effectiveness of the German ships in the Pacific, we think, has been due to the excellent co-ordination of all parts of their navy."

"In the internal routine of the battleship, our battleships as units are well organized. The personnel is well trained in the active fleet. It is in the matter of team work that we fall short of the high standard of efficiency that has been reached in other navies."

Asked about the Panama Canal, the Admiral said no enemy could attack it so long as the American Navy controlled the sea. With the fleet defeated, however, he thought there would be no security for this, "The most vulnerable part of our possessions."

The Admiral said the European war would bring changes that no one could prophesy and that among the possibilities was an agreement among some of the foreign nations "to let one another alone," on certain conditions which might involve the integrity of the Canal Zone.

#### SENATOR WEEKS OPPOSES DEFENSE INQUIRY.

Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, in a speech in the Senate on Dec. 11 opposed the proposals of his Republican colleagues from Massachusetts, Representative Gardner and Senator Lodge, who have been leading the fight for a national defense inquiry, and deplored the publicity given to the national defense and the country's preparedness to resist an invasion. Speaking as a graduate of the Naval Academy Senator Weeks expressed his pride in the strength of the Navy and paid a high compliment to its personnel. He advocated the creation of an Army reserve.

"Our military and naval establishments are open books to all our citizens," said Senator Weeks, "and there need be no doubt about our relative position or our capabilities if anyone is disposed to make a study of the reports of the heads of the two departments instead of looking to sensational reports published from time to time about alleged weaknesses in our national defenses."

"We have had too much publicity in such matters. We have had a demonstration during the present war in Europe of the value of secrecy in conducting military operations which ought to deter us from spreading broadcast what we are doing in the way of military preparations and maintenance. I have no doubt that every European country has detailed information of our condition, both on land and sea, and if we are to change our methods it would be just as well to avoid publicity."

The Senator said he was not in favor of special enlargement of the Navy's equipment "except by omnibus appropriation which can be expended under the direction of the General Board of the Navy, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy and the President."

#### CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Connecticut: Francis T. Healey, 10 River street, Waterbury; Benjamin Meyers, alternate, 214 South Elm street, Waterbury; Joseph A. Leonard, alternate, New Hartford.

Illinois: James M. Young, 522 South Sangamon street, Chicago.

Kansas: Ward A. Gardner, Greenleaf; Lawrence H. Bixby, alternate, Manhattan; Leo A. Mingenback, alternate, Manhattan; Eugene G. Miller, Saint Marys; Gustaf Fellay, alternate, Madison; William C. Long, alternate, Madison.

Massachusetts: J. Paul Dean, 7 Vincent avenue, Worcester; Mark F. Cosgrove, Jr., alternate, 11 Schussler road, Worcester; Maxton H. Flint, alternate, 51 Institute road, Worcester.

Pennsylvania: Charles H. Espy, 1806 Wharton street, Pittsburgh.

Tennessee: Edwin N. Rodgers, alternate, Union City. Utah: Donald Coray, Salt Lake City; William L. Miller, alternate, Ogden; Robert R. Hodge, alternate, Salt Lake City.

#### BRITISH AND GERMAN SEA FIGHTS.

Official advices from the British Admiralty concerning the destruction of the four German warships off the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic Ocean, on Dec. 8, by a British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, announce the work was accomplished with very little loss to the British. The Secretary of the Admiralty received a cable from Vice Admiral Sturdee stating that in the battle off the Falkland Islands, in which four German cruisers—Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg and Leipzig—were sunk, the British casualties totaled seven men killed and four wounded. No officers, the despatch says, were either killed or wounded.

From the brief reports of the battle it would seem that the fight was a running one, the German ships scattering when the more powerful British squadron appeared. It is also likely that the British ships, with their superior range of guns, could for the most part choose their own distance during the running fight of five hours, which would explain the small damage done by the German gunfire.

A statement given out by the German Embassy at Washington, which, however, is not held to be a statement of fact, does not agree with Admiral Sturdee's despatch. The German Embassy statement says:

"According to information received by the German Embassy from Chile, the battle off the Falkland Islands lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening."

"On the British side the Invincible, the Inflexible, the Canopus, the Carnarvon, the Cornwall, the Kent, the Glasgow and the Bristol were engaged. Many German officers and men were saved, but lack of boats prevented the number from being larger. The British cruiser Defense did not take part and has been seen aground at Port Stanley."

"Only seven English cruisers left the scene of battle, so that one must have been sunk. The others were badly damaged."

The Invincible and Inflexible are battle cruisers of twenty-eight knots, and could easily remain out of gunfire from any of the German ships engaged and at the same time smother them with their own fire. The Canopus is an old battleship of only 18½ knots, and any of the German ships could have easily run away from her. The Carnarvon is an armored cruiser of twenty-two knots, the Cornwall and Kent are armored cruisers of twenty-three knots, while the Glasgow and Bristol are light cruisers of twenty-five knots. The Glasgow was in the fight in November last when the Good Hope and Monmouth were sunk by the five ships under Admiral von Spee.

The German cruiser Dresden, which was the only vessel of Admiral von Spee's squadron to escape, and is the last of the Emden class, arrived at Punta Arenas Dec. 12 and left next day. The British cruiser Bristol arrived at Punta Arenas also on Dec. 12 after the Dresden had left, and started immediately in pursuit of the Dresden. It is not known whether Captain Koehler, commander of the Dresden, doubled and shaped his course back Atlanticward or kept on to the Pacific. It is known that Japanese and Australian ships are waiting at the western entrance of the Strait of Magellan. British ships are undoubtedly at the other end, and the chase may develop into a hide and seek game.

It is announced that the British squadron which recently defeated Admiral von Spee's squadron will arrive at Montevideo Dec. 20.

Additional details concerning the sinking of the four German cruisers under Admiral von Spee by the British squadron under Admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Islands have been brought by the steamer Orisa, which arrived at Buenos Ayres Dec. 17 from Punta Arenas. It is the first complete account of the famous fight, and shows that the German ships accepted their fate, refusing to surrender, just as did the British ships Good Hope and Monmouth. The report from officers of the Orisa, which forms one of the most interesting chapters of the war, also confirms the report of the British Admiralty as to the British loss being only eight killed and four wounded. Only ninety-four Germans were saved.

According to the account from the captain of the Orisa the British squadron under Admiral Sturdee, including the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible and the cruisers Kent, Cornwall, Carnarvon, Bristol and Glasgow, put in at the Falklands for coal. At the Falklands they found the battleship Canopus guarding the ports. In the morning of Dec. 8 smoke from the German squadron was sighted.

The account then goes on to say: "The Germans were coming from Robinson Crusoe's Island to destroy the wireless station in the Falklands and secure coal. Evidently Admiral von Spee thought that the British squadron was composed only of light cruisers. The Germans were within three miles of the British before they discovered the full strength of the latter. The Scharnhorst, flying Admiral von Spee's flag, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig rounded into battle line. The Nürnberg and Dresden remained in the rear out of range, and as the two larger vessels closed in with the British they endeavored to escape."

"The Leipzig was quickly sunk by the Glasgow, the survivor of the previous battle. The British vessels then concentrated their fire on the Scharnhorst, which sank an hour later, on fire with guns in action and refusing to surrender, and going down with Admiral von Spee on board. With the Scharnhorst disposed of the British turned their attention to the Gneisenau, which faced practically the entire British squadron for two hours before she went down."

"The Nürnberg was sunk eighty miles from the scene of the main engagement. The cruiser Carnarvon gave chase to the Dresden, but she finally succeeded in shaking her off and reached Punta Arenas. The colliers which had been serving the German squadron refused to surrender. A few shots from the British ships sent them to the bottom. The British ships had not had time to coal in the Falklands before the Germans appeared, and were therefore short of fuel. During the fight they chopped up and used boats, tore out woodwork and used every scrap of other wood on board to keep up steam."

"The British cruiser Cornwall was damaged below the water line, but the injury was not serious. The other vessels escaped entirely uninjured. The British losses are declared to have been eight killed and four wounded. Of the crews of the four German vessels sunk only ninety-four men were saved, it is stated."

Not counting the colliers, the complement of the sunken German ships was as follows: Scharnhorst, 765; Gneisenau, 765; Nürnberg, 295; Leipzig, 286; total, 2,111. Assuming that these vessels had their full com-

plement, 2,017 men were lost on them, and the officers and crews on the several colliers are additional losses.

#### GERMANS SHELL BRITISH SEA TOWNS.

A daring attack on the undefended British coast resort towns of Scarborough and Whitby, and the defended coast city of Hartlepool, was made by a number of fast German warships on the morning of Dec. 16. The shelling resulted in the killing of 101 men, women and children, and the wounding of 282, the largest number of casualties being in Hartlepool. The only soldiers killed were seven at Hartlepool. A great deal of damage was done by the shell fire to various buildings, including residences, churches and hotels. Scarborough received the greatest damage.

The towns sustaining the attack were in a direct line of about 350 miles from Heligoland, and the German ships chose a misty night to steal from their base, elude British ships and make their attack.

No useful purpose from a military standpoint seems to have been served by the raid, which at first was thought to have been part of some wider strategic move. The attack merely served to show what well informed navy men already knew, that daring vessels can run blockades and frequently meet with success. The raid may, however, presage further naval demonstrations, perhaps on a larger scale, and an attack from sea planes may be included.

It is believed the German warships have all returned safely to their base, despite the fact that British ships were after them. The brief facts of the raid were told in the statement made public by the British Admiralty on Dec. 16, which say that a number of the fastest German ships were employed, and they remained about an hour on the coast. They were engaged by patrol vessels on the spot. As soon as the presence of the enemy was reported a British patrolling squadron endeavored to cut them off. On being sighted by the British vessels the Germans retired at full speed, and, favored by the mist, succeeded in making good their escape.

The Admiralty adds: "Demonstrations of this character against unfortified towns or commercial ports, though not difficult to accomplish provided that a certain amount of risk is accepted, are devoid of military significance. They may cause some loss of life among the civil population and some damage to private property, which is much to be regretted, but they must not in any circumstances be allowed to modify the general naval policy which is being pursued."

The Official Press Bureau late Dec. 16 issued a statement from the War Office regarding the raid, which said that the three ships were first sighted off Hartlepool at eight a.m. and appeared to be two battle cruisers and one armored cruiser. The land batteries replied to their bombardment and are reported to have hit and damaged the enemy. At ten minutes to nine o'clock the firing ceased and the enemy steamed away. None of the British guns was touched. One shell fell in the Royal Engineers' lines and several in the lines of the 18th Service Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry. The casualties among the troops amounted to seven killed and fourteen wounded. Some damage was done to the town and the gas works were set on fire. During the bombardment, especially in West Hartlepool, the people crowded in the streets and approximately eighty-two were killed and seventy-five wounded.

"At the same time a battle cruiser and an armored cruiser appeared off Scarborough and fired about fifty shots, which caused considerable damage, and thirteen casualties are reported. At Whitby two battle cruisers fired some shots, doing damage to buildings, and casualties reported were two killed, two wounded. At all three places there was an entire absence of panic."

An official announcement issued from Berlin, Dec. 7, at 3:25 a.m., said: "Parts of our high seas fleet made an attack on the English east coast and bombarded on the 16th, early in the morning, both fortified and coast places at Scarborough and Hartlepool. Regarding its further course of action no information can yet be given."

The raid has given a great impetus to recruiting, it being declared in London that the blow struck on English soil "is worth two army corps." Another result of the raid apparently has been to show that the dreadnoughts and battleships of the British home fleet are not in the North Sea, and Britain has been guarded against such raids by her destroyer and light cruiser squadrons, and by mine fields. That the Germans safely passed these mine fields shows that they either had a close knowledge of the disposition of these means of defense or else took a heavy chance and won.

#### CONTRACTS FOR TORPEDOBOAT DESTROYERS.

Secretary Daniels on Dec. 12 awarded contracts for the six destroyers, Nos. 63 to 68, inclusive, authorized by the last Appropriation bill. The bill limited the amount which might be paid for each destroyer to \$925,000. The awards were made as follows: Fore River Shipbuilding Company, two ships, \$795,000 each; Bath Iron Works, two ships, \$800,000 each; Cramp Shipbuilding Company, one ship, \$820,000. The sixth ship will be constructed at the Mare Island (Cal.), Navy Yard, which submitted an estimate of \$626,487 for the construction of one ship. This is the first destroyer to be built in a navy yard.

The contract prior to this was for the construction of destroyers Nos. 57 to 62. The average contract price, based on the displacement, 1,090 tons of the advertised design, was \$859,500, an average price per ton of \$788.53.

The advertised design for destroyers Nos. 63 to 68, those awarded Dec. 12, was 1,110 tons. Based on an average contract price of \$800,000, the cost per ton of displacement figures \$720.72. If these destroyers were contracted for at the same cost per ton of displacement as destroyers 57 to 62, the cost of these destroyers (63 to 68) would have been \$875,268.30.

The average cost of the five destroyers for which contract was awarded to-day was \$802,000, or \$73,268.30 less per vessel than the corresponding cost of the vessels of one year ago; or a total reduction in cost of the five vessels of \$366,341.50.

If the Appropriation bill had allowed the construction of six or more destroyers for the amount authorized, it would have been possible for the Secretary of the Navy to order seven destroyers instead of six and keep within the appropriation. Secretary Daniels will ask Congress to appropriate for destroyers this year as it did for submarines last year, when it made the appropriation read "eight or more submarines" for a given sum.

## HOW TO DEVELOP CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, has addressed an open letter to the President of the United States on our national defense. In this he says:

"We must, as you suggest, rely for our national defense upon a citizen soldiery. In such a scheme, however, one of the most serious difficulties is that of obtaining and maintaining a sufficient number of properly trained officers to man the regiments of the Militia or National Guard. England is experiencing this difficulty at the present time in a most acute way—we also in the development of our National Guard.

"I desire to call your attention to the simplest and most economical method of creating an adequate corps of properly trained officers in the United States to-day. We have at present in each state in the Union at least one public institution supported in part by the state and in part by the Federal Government, in which military instruction and drill are required of all, or of a considerable proportion of the male students in such institutions. These are the colleges founded upon the proceeds of the Federal land grant of July 1, 1862.

"In Illinois, for example, the state university, which received its first endowment from the Federal Government in the grant above mentioned, requires all the young men in the first and second years of the college course to participate in regular military drill to the extent of three hours per week. The students must provide themselves with uniforms, while the Federal Government supplies the guns and the supervision of the military instruction, and the state authorities furnish the armory and drill grounds. The cadet force at present consists of a full brigade, made up of two regiments, and including the military bands, numbers nearly two thousand men, equal to about three National Guard regiments of the average size.

"These university cadets, coming as they do from all parts of the state and country, from all social, industrial and political classes, rich and poor, agricultural and manufacturing, Democratic and Republican, Progressive and Socialist; belonging to all colleges—agricultural, engineering, liberal arts and sciences, form the very best material for officers in the Militia and National Guard and other branches of a truly popular army. Their college training guarantees a standard of general education fully equal to that of West Point and Annapolis graduates.

"By extending the time of this military training from three hours to six hours per week, and from two years to four years, ample opportunity would be gained to secure a military training which would justify their appointment as brevet second lieutenants in the Federal Army or National Guard, and make them most valuable material for officers wherever they might be and whenever they should be needed.

"If the Federal Government were to offer \$250 per year to each cadet who would pledge himself to give this extra time to a study of military tactics and practical drill in military matters for four years, I have no doubt that anywhere from 100 to 250 officers of the second lieutenant grade could be graduated from the University of Illinois every year, and corresponding numbers from similar institutions. From 2,000 to 3,000 such officers would be added annually to the immediately available forces of our system of national defense.

"If preparedness for war does not guarantee peace, as we have plainly seen in the present great war in Europe, neither does unpreparedness; but the general knowledge that a great and powerful nation is ready to give a good account of itself in case it is attacked will go far to prevent such attacks. If overpreparedness for war like that of Germany, for instance, may easily lead to wars of aggression, distinct unpreparedness on the part of a wealthy nation offering great opportunities for loot, like that of China, for example, easily provokes invasion. The only safe course for us is to establish and maintain a reasonable military force sufficient for effective national defense.

"Let us, by all means, then, develop the citizen soldiery, and let us take the first step toward creating a sufficient force of this sort, of organizing and developing a sufficient and adequately trained corps of officers through the utilization of the great national state schools now in existence."

## PANAMA CANAL NEUTRALITY.

The U.S. cruiser Tacoma, Comdr. Nathan C. Twining, at Santo Domingo, has been ordered to patrol duty in the Canal Zone waters to see that no European vessels disregard the neutrality regulations of the United States. The Tacoma is sent to Panama primarily because of violations of the regulations governing the use of radio communications within the Zone. Mr. Daniels said that the latest news from Colon indicated that only one vessel has violated these regulations, a British collier, whose wireless apparatus has since been dismantled by the American authorities. He said that the Tacoma was sent "to make impossible any violation" of these regulations. When the case of the British collier was called to the attention of the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, he at once explained to Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, that many British vessels had left England before being informed of the President's executive order governing the use of wireless, and therefore might violate these regulations through ignorance. At Mr. Bryan's request Mr. Daniels sent instructions to the radio officers on the Zone to advise, as far as practicable, all vessels using the canal waters of the nature of these regulations. Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Canal Zone, sent a despatch to Washington on Dec. 12 requesting that some warships, preferably torpedo-boat destroyers, be despatched to the canal to aid in enforcing the strict rules of neutrality prescribed for the canal.

A statement was given out by the Secretary of War on Dec. 17, in which he said: "I received this morning a cable from Governor Goethals in reference to matters of neutrality on the Isthmus and his earlier request for destroyers. In the cable he states that, excepting for reports of the misuse of wireless, no neutrality rule is known to have been violated. He suggests that under certain circumstances rules of neutrality might be violated without detection or procurement of proof, unless there were ships there to be used for the purpose of investigation. The Secretary of the Navy informs me that he had ordered one ship to proceed immediately and will probably order others, if necessary, to handle the wireless situation. I am informing Governor Goethals to-day of this fact, and also that the Secretary of the Navy will give instructions to the commanders of the ships to aid the Zone authorities in any needed way to preserve neutrality. I notice in the papers a statement that Colonel Goethals leaves Panama to-day for the United

States, and the papers assumed that he is coming here in relation to neutrality matters. Colonel Goethals's visit is the trip that he makes each time that canal appropriations are up, and has nothing whatever to do with this matter of neutrality. I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that there has been nothing whatever sensational in this incident, excepting that which has been imparted to it by the newspapers."

## BIDS FOR SUBMARINES.

Bids were opened in Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, at the Navy Department, for construction of the eight or more submarines authorized by Congress last June as part of the 1915 naval building program. The bids submitted included estimates for the construction of the proposed new sea-going submarine of large cruising radius and of over 1,000 tons displacement.

The bids opened came only from the Lake Torpedoboot Company of Bridgeport, Conn., and the Electric Boat Company of Quincy, Mass., the former submitting not less than thirty bids and the latter two bids. The plans and specifications call for a vessel about the size of a modern sea-going torpedo-boat destroyer, with a speed of not less than twenty-one knots on the surface and sixteen knots under water; to be propelled by Diesel engines, with oil fuel, and to be of sufficient cruising capacity to accompany a fleet around the world.

Congress authorized the expenditure of \$4,460,000 for the eight or more submarines for which the bids were opened on Dec. 15.

The bids were as follows:

Lake Torpedoboot Company, Bridgeport, Conn.—Coast and harbor defense submarines, ranging in price from \$376,000 to \$427,000 each, for construction on the east coast, with an addition of \$21,000 to \$25,000 each for construction on the west coast. Sea-going submarine, ranging in price from \$1,368,000 to \$1,395,000. This company also submitted propositions looking to the construction of the sea-going submarine in a navy yard.

Electric Boat Company, Quincy, Mass.—Coast and harbor defense submarines, ranging in price from \$379,000 to \$430,000 each, for construction on the east coast, with an addition of \$17,500 to \$20,000 each for construction on the west coast. Sea-going submarine, \$1,350,000.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Buffalo has been detached from duty with the Pacific Fleet.

The Albany was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, Dec. 10, 1914.

The U.S.S. Chester has been detached from duty with the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic Fleet and was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1914.

The Marietta, now in Dominican waters, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, New York.

The Machias, now in Dominican waters, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, New York.

The West Virginia has been ordered placed in reserve on arrival at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The Hancock, at Port au Prince, Haiti, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Tacoma, now at Port au Prince, has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz, Mexico, as the relief of the Minnesota.

The Third Submarine Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, has been organized, consisting of the K-3, K-4, K-7 and K-8. The Iris will act as tender for this division for the present.

Upon being relieved by the Tacoma, the Minnesota will proceed from Vera Cruz to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Rear Admiral McLean will transfer his flag to either the Texas or Rhode Island.

The Cyclops will leave Hampton Roads about Dec. 18 for the east coast of Mexico. The Cyclops will stop at Key West, where the vessel will be met by the Brutus, to which latter vessel stores for vessels in Haitian and Dominican waters will be transferred.

The Caesar, now at the Washington Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads and thence to San Francisco via the Panama Canal. The Caesar is carrying exhibits to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Upon completion of duty at San Francisco the Caesar will be ordered to return to the Atlantic coast.

The Navy Department has received a letter from the Superintendent of the Third Life Saving District expressing appreciation of the promptness with which the commandant of the naval station, Narragansett Bay, despatched the torpedo-boat Morris to the assistance of the Point Judith life-saving crew, and also of the services rendered by the commanding officer of the Morris in saving the crew from a perilous position after the crew had rescued two shipwrecked men from the oyster boat Luella Nickerson. The Superintendent states that the splendid seamanship and skilful management of the Morris displayed by her commander in reaching the surf boat containing the life-saving and shipwrecked crews after several attempts is worthy of special comment. The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded a copy of the letter of the Superintendent to Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of the naval station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and a copy to Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele, who was in charge of the Morris at the time of the rescue.

The importance of good sailing charts was made clear to the House Naval Committee on Dec. 11 when Capt. Thomas Washington, U.S.N., in charge of the Naval Hydrographic Office, said that in the surveys around Cuba things had been developed of extreme use to us, and he had no doubt that if Admiral Cervera in 1898 had known of those channels we have found down there his ships might not have gone to Santiago. They would have gone to some other anchorage, and we would have had no knowledge of how to get in there between those reefs. The same is true of other coasts we survey. We keep such as we regard confidential, do not send them to other nations, and similarly other nations, including Great Britain, have many more confidential charts than we have. But the charts the merchant sailors use we send to other nations as complimentary. The charts for which the merchant ships make the most urgent requests are for the English Channel, North Sea, Straits of Dover, the north of Ireland and Scotland, the west French coast

and Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The Navy's greatest chart emergency was for the vicinity of the eastern Mediterranean and Turkey, which the Department began to reproduce and has mostly finished, knowing that if a shutdown of the British charts occurred that is the part where the Navy would feel the first blow. It was also explained to the committee that the British Admiralty has two or three agents in this country, at New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, from whom American ships get charts and sailing directions, and that it has detailed charts of approaches to American and Mexican ports and the Panama approaches.

A class of twenty student officers of the Navy and even a larger number of enlisted men are now taking the torpedo course on the Montana, which is operating in Guantanamo Bay on the southern coast of Cuba. The Montana has been recently equipped with all types of torpedoes and the most modern appliances for submarine work. The course consists of five months' study of the science of handling torpedoes and of practical experience. The list of student officers follows: Lieut. (J.G.) Henry D. McGuire; Ensigns Frank M. Harris, James M. Cresap, Robert M. Doyle, jr., Henry M. Kieffer, Allan H. Guthrie, Ernest W. Broadbent, Earl R. Morrissey, Henry L. Abbott, Kenneth R. R. Wallace, Reginald S. H. Venable, Thomas G. Berrien, Edward J. O'Keefe, Bernard T. Hunt, John R. Palmer, Hardy B. Page, Philip C. Ransom, James R. Webb, Leonard R. Agrell and Ralph Martin.

The German converted cruiser Cormorant, of 5,000 tons, with twenty-two officers and 355 men, decided on Dec. 14 to interne at the Island of Guam, in the Pacific. Capt. William J. Maxwell, U.S.N., the commandant of the naval station at Guam, reported this fact to the Navy Department. The Cormorant arrived at Guam at eleven a.m. Dec. 14. When the Cormorant reached Guam her bunkers were empty. There was no supply of coal she could purchase in the open market, but Captain Maxwell offered 100 tons if she elected to continue her journey. The commandant of the Cormorant said he would require 1,500 tons to reach the nearest port in control of the Germans, but Captain Maxwell's supply did not warrant his offering more than 100 tons. With this shortage in fuel confronting him the commandant of the Cormorant decided to interne his vessel. The ship, with her officers and crew, will remain under American jurisdiction until the end of the war. The Cormorant formerly was a Russian vessel which was purchased by Germany.

Paymaster General Samuel McGowan's school for the instruction of Navy pay officers has been opened under the supervision of Paymr. W. C. Fite, U.S.N. It opens with six students who have recently passed the examination for commissions in the Pay Corps. When Paymaster General McGowan was formerly on duty at the Navy Department he advocated the creation of such a school, and since he has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts his plan has received the enthusiastic endorsement of the Secretary of the Navy. The Paymaster General is taking a short leave in the South and will remain away from Washington until after Christmas.

A wooden model of the new three-gun turret with which the new battleships are to be equipped has been built at the Washington Navy Yard under the direction of the experts of the Navy Department and is to be used in preparing the specifications for the turrets on all of the new battleships. It is understood that a number of important improvements have been made in the plans for the new turret while the model was in the course of construction. More time has been taken and more study has been given to the construction of the wooden model than will be required for the building of the turrets to go on the ships.

A speed record has been established in the construction of the British light cruiser Caroline, which was turned over to the Admiralty Dec. 17, 1914. The Admiralty made the following announcement: "A record has been established in the building of the new light cruiser Caroline at the Cammell Lairds ship yard at Birkenhead. The keel was laid down Jan. 25, 1914; she was launched Sept. 21 and delivered Dec. 17, satisfactory trials having been made on Dec. 15. The contract called for the vessel to be completed by May 21, 1915."

A favorable report to the House on H.R. 18173, to appoint as a third lieutenant in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service Frederick J. Birkett, formerly third lieutenant, U.S.R.C.S., and who voluntarily resigned from such Service Oct. 8, 1913, adds a proviso that a satisfactory physical examination shall be passed before a board of surgeons of the U.S. Public Health Service previous to appointment.

## THE NAVY.

## LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table given elsewhere in this issue:

Henley, Jenkins and Jouett, arrived Dec. 15 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
Fanning, arrived Dec. 15 off Quarantine, New York city.  
Nereus, sailed Dec. 15 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.  
West Virginia, arrived Dec. 15 at San Diego, Cal.  
Cheyenne, H-1, H-2 and H-3, sailed Dec. 15 from San Pedro, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.  
Texas, arrived Dec. 15 at Tampico, Mexico.  
Cyclops, arrived Dec. 16 at Newport News, Va.  
Uncas, arrived Dec. 16 at the Philadelphia Yard.  
Tennessee, arrived Dec. 16 at Alexandria, Egypt.  
Iroquois, arrived Dec. 16 at San Diego, Cal.  
Beale, arrived Dec. 16 at the Norfolk Yard.  
San Francisco, sailed Dec. 16 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla.  
Glacier, sailed Dec. 16 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.  
Lawrence, Hopkins and Hull, arrived Dec. 16 at San Diego, Cal.  
Marietta, sailed Dec. 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New York.  
Tacoma, sailed Dec. 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Colon.  
Machias, arrived Dec. 16 at Port au Prince, Haiti.  
Wheeling and Brutus, arrived Dec. 17 at Port au Prince, Haiti.  
Chattanooga, arrived Dec. 17 at the Bremerton Yard.  
Macdonough, arrived Dec. 17 at the Charleston Yard.  
Jason, sailed Dec. 15 from Genoa, Italy, for Salonica, Greece.

Machias, sailed from Port au Prince for New York Dec. 17.  
Hancock, sailed from Port au Prince for Philadelphia Dec. 17.  
Jouett, arrived at Norfolk Dec. 18.  
Wheeling, arrived at Port au Prince Dec. 17.  
MacDonough, arrived at Charleston Dec. 17.  
Chevenne and submarines, arrived at San Francisco Dec. 17.  
Saratoga, sailed from Manila for Shanghai Dec. 18.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 14, 1914.  
Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh, an additional number in grade, to be a commander from July 10, 1914.  
Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle to be a commander from July 10, 1914.  
Ensign Ralph E. Sampson to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 5, 1914.  
Mach. Axel V. Kettels to be a chief machinist from Dec. 23, 1913.  
Lieut. (J.G.) Robert T. S. Lowell to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1914.  
Lieut. (J.G.) Clyde R. Robinson to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1914.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy sent to the Senate on Dec. 9, 1914, which appeared in our issue of Dec. 12, page 478, were confirmed on Dec. 12.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 11.—Capt. J. S. McKean detached command West Virginia; to command North Dakota.  
Lieut. L. H. Hazard detached Kentucky; to Wisconsin.  
Ensign G. D. Murray detached Ammen; to works Burgess Co., Marblehead, Mass.  
Mach. J. C. Coyle detached Milwaukee; to Oregon.  
Mach. J. C. Stein detached Colorado; to Oregon.  
DEC. 12.—Comdr. R. R. Belknap detached command Chester; to command San Francisco.  
Lieut. C. S. Joyce detached command Yankton; to command Mayrant.  
Lieut. J. H. Newton detached New York; to command Yankton.  
Lieut. D. C. Bingham detached North Dakota; to connection fitting out Nevada and on board when commissioned.  
Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Ingram detached Wisconsin; to Kearsarge.  
Ensign P. K. Robottom detached Tonopah; to command D-2.  
Ensign B. F. Poe detached South Carolina; to Hannibal.  
Ensign F. H. Holt detached Chester; to Ammen.  
Asst. Surg. L. H. Roddis detached Marine Advance Base Expedition, Pacific Fleet; to Asiatic Station via transport January, 1915.  
P.A. Paymr. D. W. Rose detached Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.; to Asiatic Station.  
P.A. Paymr. R. H. Johnston detached navy yard, New York; to Fulton.  
P.A. Paymr. I. D. Coyle detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.  
Mach. S. Kozlov detached South Carolina; to Washington.  
Corp. S. O. Girard detached Illinois; to Neptune.  
Pay Clerk F. S. Sullivan appointed; to North Dakota.  
DEC. 14.—Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Bulmer detached Pittsburgh and Oregon; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
Lieut. F. B. Freyer detached Albany; to Oregon.  
Lieut. (J.G.) J. S. Spore to Arkansas.  
Ensign V. N. Bieg detached Tennessee; to North Carolina.  
P.A. Surg. K. O. Melhorn detached Advance Base Expedition, Pacific Fleet, Marines, Mare Island.  
P.A. Surg. R. I. Longbaugh detached 3d Regiment of Marines, San Diego, Cal.; to Regimental Headquarters, San Diego, Cal.  
Asst. Surg. L. Lehrfeld detached Marine Advance Base Expedition, Pacific Fleet; to Regimental Headquarters, San Diego, Cal.  
P.A. Paymr. R. H. Chew detached Chester; to Neptune.  
Chief Constr. R. M. Watt detached Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair; to temporary duty connection Bureau of Construction and Repair.  
Chief Bttn. J. Heil detached Michigan; to Missouri.  
Bttn. B. F. Singles detached Missouri; to Michigan.  
Note.—Mach. A. Y. Long, retired, died at Berkeley, Cal., on Dec. 1, 1914.  
Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Dec. 12, 1914:  
Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Thelen detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to Fleet Engineer, Asiatic Fleet.  
Lieut. J. M. Poole detached command Villalobos; to Cincinnati.  
Lieut. C. H. Bowdye to Naval Station, Olongapo.  
Lieut. (J.G.) G. T. Swasey detached Wilmington; to Villalobos.  
Ensign S. Pickering detached A-6; to A-7.  
P.A. Surg. W. A. Angwin to Monterey.  
Asst. Surg. P. B. Ledbetter detached Pompey; to Naval Station, Olongapo.  
Asst. Surg. W. H. Massey detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to Pompey.  
Asst. Surg. C. S. Stephenson to Naval Station, Cavite.  
Paymr. J. S. Higgins to Naval Station, Olongapo.  
Paymr. R. B. Westlake detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to treatment hospital, Mare Island.  
Chief Bttn. P. Mullen detached coal station, Olongapo; to home and wait orders.  
Chief Bttn. J. Eberwine and Chief Gun. M. Monsson to Naval Station, Olongapo.  
DEC. 15.—Comdr. J. V. Klemann detached command Celtic; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. Davis detached Balch; to Mayrant.  
Ensign R. H. Knight detached New York; to Paducah.  
Ensign H. H. Marion detached San Francisco; to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.  
Ensign W. A. Richardson detached Arkansas; to Parker.  
Ensign R. C. Smith detached Panther; to Balch.  
P.A. Surg. W. H. Connor detached Dubuque; to Fulton.  
Chief Bttn. J. E. Cartwright detached Georgia; to Constellation.  
Bttn. J. Atley detached Ranger; to Georgia.  
Note.—Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Strite, retired, died at Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 15, 1914.  
DEC. 16.—Capt. P. Andrews detached command Maryland; to commandant naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
Comdr. W. Evans to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.  
Comdr. W. S. Turpin to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.  
Comdr. C. W. Laws detached War College; to Louisiana.  
Lieut. W. G. Child detached works Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to aid of staff commander, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. (J.G.) F. Slinguff detached Washington; to three months' sick leave.  
Lieut. (J.G.) G. P. Keester detached command torpedo boats in ordinary; to connection fitting out Baltimore and duty on board when commissioned.  
Ensign H. J. Reuse detached Naval Academy; to Machias.  
Chief Bttn. A. Smith detached Constellation; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
Chief Gun. G. C. Layer detached naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; to Kearsarge.  
Chief Gun. J. Mitchell to naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.  
Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Manila, P.I., Dec. 16, 1914.  
Chief Gun. G. Charette detached Saratoga; to home.  
Gun. A. Langford to Saratoga.  
Corp. L. E. Frey detached naval station, Olongapo; to Monadnock.  
DEC. 17.—Rear Admiral C. A. Gove transferred to retired list from Dec. 11, 1914, Sec. 1433, Revised Statutes; to home.  
Lieut. Comdr. F. R. McCrary detached Navy Department; to command Parker.  
Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Nelson detached command Parker; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. J. J. McCracken detached St. Louis; to Missouri.  
Ensign B. T. Hunt detached Montana; to Tacoma.  
P.A. Surg. E. W. Phillips to treatment naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.  
Pay Clerk B. A. Morrow appointed to Olympia.  
Pay Clerk E. R. Perkins appointment revoked.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 12.—Lieut. Col. W. O. Neville detached Marine Barracks, Charleston; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.  
Capt. Macker Babb detached Kansas; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.  
Capt. R. B. Creevy detached Michigan; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.  
Capt. R. B. Sullivan detached Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.  
First Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Michigan.  
First Lieut. H. L. Parsons detached Cincinnati; to United States.  
Second Lieut. W. C. MacCone orders to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, revoked.  
Second Lieut. L. S. Wass detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Washington.  
DEC. 15.—Major W. N. McKelvy detached recruiting duty, Chicago; to command Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.  
Capt. D. C. McDougal detached Naval War College, Newport; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.  
First Lieut. P. H. Torrey detached New York; to Kansas.  
First Lieut. A. A. Racicot, jr., to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.  
Second Lieut. G. K. Shuler orders to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, revoked.  
Second Lieut. E. H. Morse to Naval Prison, Portsmouth.  
Second Lieut. C. H. Metcalf detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, Guam.  
Second Lieut. B. A. Moeller detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to New Jersey.  
Second Lieut. M. S. Berry detached 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Georgia.  
DEC. 16.—Capt. R. Y. Rhea detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.  
Capt. F. H. Delano detached Naval War College; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.  
First Lieut. H. G. Bartlett detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.  
Second Lieut. A. H. Turner detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Nebraska.

## MARKSMANSHIP QUALIFICATIONS 31, U.S.M.C.,

Dec. 9, 1914.

1. The following table exhibits the result of the Pacific Division Competition held at San Diego, Cal., Nov. 2, 1914:

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

Note.—Course fired was that prescribed for Department Competitions in the Army.

Firing Manual, 1909.)

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## THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

Favorable report was made in the House Dec. 12, on H.R. 18876, to provide for the construction of two revenue cutters. One for service in the waters of California, at not to exceed \$350,000; and one for service as anchorage patrol boat in New York Harbor, at not to exceed \$110,000, such vessel to be especially constructed for ice breaking. This is the same as S. 6829, favorably reported in the Senate Dec. 11.

A letter to Congress from the Secretary of War requests that the necessary authority be granted for sale of the Army transports Crook and Meade. The former is now thirty-two years old, and the latter forty years old, and both are in such physical condition that they can no longer be economically operated, and it is felt that their continuance as transports is not justified by any service they can render. In a recent report on the Meade, an inspector general stated that that vessel was unfit, and even dangerous, for the transport of troops.

The detailed expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were as follows: Pay of officers, active and retired, including cadets, \$803,900.18; commutation of quarters, \$18,333.20; heat and light, \$5,255.97; pay of warrant officers and enlisted men, active and retired, including clothing allowance, \$834,775.85; commuted rations, \$55,947.60; rations of crews, \$147,262.68; pay of pilots and instructors, \$3,480.00; fuel and water, \$230,027.29; ship chandlery and engineers' stores and supplies and outfits, \$144,624.44; traveling expenses and mileage, \$19,320.69; improvement of depot, Arundel Cove, Md., \$3,529.26; contingent expenses, including temporary leases and improvement of property for revenue cutter purposes, \$29,857.34; total expenses Revenue Cutter Service, \$2,296,334.50; repairs to revenue cutters, \$176,297.47.

Secretary Garrison's suggestions for increasing and improving the Army are embodied in a measure which was introduced in the Senate Dec. 17 by Senator Lodge, who is also the author of the Senate resolution calling for an investigation of national defenses. The points covered by the Lodge bill, which are the same as those accented by Mr. Garrison in his annual report, are:

1. To fill up to their full strength the existing organizations which compose the aggregate mobile Army, and to appoint not more than 1,000 additional officers for commands in this increased force.
2. To authorize the President to discharge enlisted men at the expiration of eighteen months' service if they are proficient in military duties by that time.
3. To establish a reserve made up from the men so discharged who shall be subject to call for military service in time of war.

The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, where it may be taken up for preliminary consideration during the present session, although it will not be reported in connection with the bill of Senator Chamberlain, providing for the creation of a national council of defense.

The Secretary of War recommends that the following provision be inserted in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, after the word "Army," on line 17, page 47, of the House Committee on Military Affairs print of the bill, viz:

Provided further, That hereafter whenever contracts which are not to be performed within sixty days are made on behalf of the Government by the Quartermaster General, or by officers of the Quartermaster Corps authorized to make them and are in excess of \$500 in amount, such contracts shall be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties, with their names at the end thereof. In all other cases contracts shall be entered into under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster General.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 211, Mr. Kenyon.—Requesting the nations now at war to declare a truce for twenty days, "in order that the Christian people of the world may fittingly observe the Christmas season, with the hope also that such cessation of hostilities at said time may stimulate reflection upon the part of such nations as to the meaning and spirit of the Christmas time, to the end that there may come again 'on earth, peace, good-will toward men.'"

S. 6857, Mr. Chamberlain.—That any officer now on the active list of the Army who served not less than 100 days in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States during the Civil War and prior to April 9, 1865, who was honorably discharged therefrom, and who shall since have served not less than forty years as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army, shall, at his own request, be placed on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of major general.

S. 6862, Mr. Works.—That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association, a citizen or resident of, or doing business in, the United States, to contract for, sell, supply, or furnish to any nation engaged in war, or its armies or soldiers, any food, clothing, supplies, arms, ammunition, horses or war supplies of any kind, whether the same be contraband of war or not. Any person, corporation or association violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than \$5,000 or more than \$100,000 for each offense.

S. 6882, Mr. Chamberlain.—To reclassify the clerks and messengers of the mobile Army and promote their efficiency. The following classes, grades and rates of pay are established for the continued employment of the clerks and messengers now of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, formerly of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments at large (not including civil engineers, superintendents of construction, inspectors of animals, clothing and supplies, clothing examiners, chemists, veterinarians, freight and passenger rate clerks, and such other employees as may be required for technical work), namely:

Class 1, chief clerks, senior grade.....	18 years	\$2,500
Class 2, chief clerks, junior grade.....	15 years	2,250
Class 3, principal clerks, senior grade...	12 years	2,000
Class 4, principal clerks, junior grade...	9 years	1,800
Class 5, clerks, senior grade.....	6 years	1,600
Class 6, clerks, junior grade.....	3 years	1,400
Class 7, assistant clerks.....	6 years	1,200
Class 1, messengers, senior grade.....	6 years	900
Class 2, messengers, junior grade.....	.....	720

Promotions hereafter shall be made according to seniority. All clerks and messengers of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army covered by this act shall be amenable to the Articles of War and trials by courts-martial; after thirty years' service, or because of disability incurred in the service, or having reached the age of sixty-four years, they shall be retired on seventy-five per centum of their pay. Clerks and messengers of The Adjutant General's Department of the mobile Army shall hereafter be classified, graded and paid as herein provided for clerks and messengers of the Quartermaster Corps, and shall be given the same privileges, including retirement, with retired pay, as is granted herein to clerks and messengers of the Q.M. Corps.

S. 6905, Mr. Jones.—That it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, association, junta, or corporation in the United States, or in any place or territory under its jurisdiction, willfully to represent, assist, or act for or on behalf of any person, association, party, junta, or faction promoting or carrying on, or seeking to cause, promote, or carry on, a revolution, or seeking by force to establish a government in any country with which the United States is at peace, and the act of the partnership, firm, association, junta or corporation shall be deemed the act of each individual composing such partnership, firm, association, junta, or corporation. Any violation of this act shall

be punishable by a fine of not more than \$50,000 and imprisonment for not more than ten years.

## OFFICERS FOR RESERVES AND VOLUNTEERS.

S. 6936, Mr. Weeks.—To provide for commissioned officers for the reserve and volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war. That non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army who have served for at least three years with one of the fighting arms of the Service may be discharged on their own application after three years of such service and commissioned a first or second lieutenant as a reserve officer of volunteers: Provided, That the recommendation that he be so commissioned, of his company, battery, troop, battalion, squadron, or regimental commander accompany his application for such appointment and discharge: Provided further, That he be paid by the Government, on receiving such commission, such part of \$300 as may be needed to purchase his uniform and equipment and that he be entitled to use the official title of his rank, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of his grade as now authorized for officers of volunteers by Sec. 1222, R.S.: And provided further, That his original commission shall be for a period of five years, during which time he shall not be required to serve with troops, but may, upon his own application, serve during any one year with troops of his own arm, not to exceed the period of two weeks during which time he shall be given the pay of officers of his own grade in the active service: And provided further, That at the end of five years his commission may be renewed for another period of five years: Provided, also, That before such renewal he is to serve for a period of two weeks with an organization of his arm, and has received at the end of this period of two weeks' service the recommendation that his commission be renewed from the commanding officer of the unit with which he has served. At the end of this second five-year period his commission may be renewed for another period of five years if he comply with the requirements provided for physical examination and service prescribed for the second renewal of his commission: Provided, That no commission be renewed more than twice nor for a total period of more than fifteen years nor for any period after this officer has passed his forty-fifth birthday, and that any commission shall terminate when the appointee reaches forty-five years of age: Provided further, That these officers of the reserve so appointed shall not be entitled to retirement, pay, or other allowances except as herein provided.

Sec. 2. That in time of war these officers shall be assigned to such regiments of the Regular Army or Volunteers as the Secretary of War may desire.

Sec. 3. That money necessary for carrying out the above to be appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury Department not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the above are repealed.

S. 6962, Mr. Chamberlain.—For the care and protection of property furnished by the United States for use of the Organized Militia. Loss or destruction or unserviceable condition of property due to carelessness or neglect is to be charged against the allotment to the states under Sec. 1661, R.S., as amended to the state, territory or District of Columbia, to be paid for from state funds or any funds other than Federal, the moneys received from such payments to remain available subject to expenditure or allotment under direction of the Secretary of War for arming and equipping the Organized Militia during the fiscal year in which the payments are made: Provided, That if the state, territory or District of Columbia neglects or refuses to pay or cause to be paid the money value of the property so lost or destroyed the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to debar such state, territory or District of Columbia from further participation in any Federal appropriations for the Organized Militia until such payment is made.

S. 6963, Mr. Chamberlain.—To enlist citizens of the U.S. thoroughly equipped mentally and physically as chauffeurs or machinists as members of an Army Transportation Reserve Corps. In event of actual or threatened hostilities, the President may order the members of the Army Transportation Reserve Corps, or any part thereof, to active duty in the Army, and while on such duty to receive the pay and allowances authorized for enlisted men of a like grade in the Regular Army, but the right to continuous-service pay shall not accrue except by reason of active service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States prior to their current enlistment in said Army Transportation Reserve Corps: Provided, That the members of said Army Transportation Reserve Corps shall not be entitled to retirement or retirement pay, and shall not be entitled to pensions, except for physical disability incurred in line of duty during periods of actual service. That mechanically propelled vehicles may be placed at the disposition of the Government for use of the Army Transportation Reserve Corps under such conditions, rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, but no vehicle which has been in use more than four years shall be received or continued in this service: Provided, That when vehicles placed at the disposition of the Government are taken by the Government for actual use the owners of such vehicles shall become entitled to such compensation for the rental or purchase of said vehicles as may have been specified upon the acceptance of the vehicles into the Army Transportation Reserve Corps.

S. 6964, Mr. Chamberlain.—That there shall be added to the Signal Corps of the Army as now authorized by law one colonel, four majors, fifteen captains and nine first lieutenants. The vacancies thus created or caused shall be filled first by the promotion of officers of the Signal Corps, according to seniority, and thereafter by details from the line of the Army.

## MOBILE ARMY AT MAXIMUM STRENGTH.

S. 6966, Mr. Chamberlain.—To authorize the maintenance of organizations of the mobile army at their maximum strength and to provide an increase of 1,000 officers. That the provisions contained in Sec. 36 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, limiting the total enlisted force of the line of the Army to 100,000 is hereby repealed, and the President is authorized to maintain all organizations of the Army at their prescribed statutory maximum strength at all times.

Sec. 2. That the number of officers of the line of the Army is hereby increased by the addition of 24 colonels, 46 lieutenant colonels, 109 majors, 496 captains, 293 first lieutenants, and 32 second lieutenants, and the said officers of the respective grades mentioned shall be apportioned among the Corps of Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps and Infantry as nearly as may be according to the authorized commissioned strength of existing tactical organizations in said branches of the Army: Provided, That, for the purpose of this apportionment, four companies of Engineer or Coast Artillery troops shall be considered a battalion, with the quota of field and staff officers authorized for a battalion of Infantry, and twelve companies a regiment, with the quota of field and staff officers authorized for a regiment of Infantry.

Sec. 3. That vacancies in the grade of field officer, captain and first lieutenant created by this Act in the Corps of Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps and Infantry shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in each branch, respectively. Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant occasioned by the promotions shall be filled by appointments in the following order: First, of members of the next graduating class at the U.S. Military Academy; second, of enlisted men whose fitness for advancement has been determined by competitive examination; third, of honor graduates of institutions of learning which have been designated by the War Department as "distinguished institutions"; fourth, of graduates of institutions of learning having an Army officer detailed thereat as professor of military science and tactics; fifth, of candidates from civil life. All appointments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of existing law not inconsistent with this Act.

## INCREASE COAST ARTILLERY.

S. 6967, Mr. Chamberlain.—That the number of officers authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army shall be increased by addition of 12 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 40 majors, 174 captains, 187 first lieutenants, and 187 second lieutenants.

Sec. 2. That all vacancies created or caused by this Act which can be filled by promotion of officers now in the Coast Artillery Corps shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, subject to examination as now prescribed by law: Provided, That one-fifth of the vacancies in each grade shall be filled in each fiscal year until the total number of vacancies in each grade is filled. Of the vacancies created or caused by this Act which cannot be filled by promotion of officers now in the Coast Artillery Corps, one-fifth shall be filled in each fiscal

year until the total number of officers herein provided for shall have been attained. The vacancies remaining in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment in the following order: First, of graduates of the U.S. Military Academy; second, of enlisted men whose fitness for advancement shall have been determined by competitive examination; third, of honor graduates of institutions of learning which have been designated by the War Department as "distinguished institutions"; fourth, of graduates of institutions of learning having an Army officer detailed thereat professor of military science and tactics; fifth, of candidates from civil life; and all such appointments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of existing law not in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. That the authorized enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army shall be increased by the addition of 10 sergeants major, senior grade; 16 master electricians; 90 engineers, 66 electrician sergeants, first class; 66 electrician sergeants, second class; 21 sergeants major, junior grade; 154 firemen; 93 radio sergeants with the rank, pay and allowances of firemen, C.A.C.; 100 first sergeants; 100 quartermaster sergeants; 800 sergeants; 1,200 corporals; 200 mechanics; 200 cooks; 200 musicians; 7,672 privates, and 4 bands, C.A.C., organized as now authorized by law: Provided, That the total enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery Corps shall not exceed 30,309, exclusive of the enlisted strength of the bands.

Sec. 4. That the number of rated men now authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps shall be increased by 24 casemate electricians; 100 observers, first class; 100 plotters; 24 chief planters; 24 chief loaders; 100 observers, second class; 228 gun commanders; and 228 gun pointers: Provided, That no enlisted man shall receive under this section more than one addition to his pay.

H.J. Res. 381, Mr. MacDonald.—For the appointment of a commission for the purpose of investigating the preparedness of the United States for war, defensive or offensive.

H.J. Res. 383, Mr. Smith of New York.—That the priority of discovery of the North Pole be established and declared by Congress, in order that lands discovered by American explorers in the Far North may be described and designated as territory of the United States and so set forth in the maps prepared and distributed by the U.S. Government; that a vote of thanks be tendered by Congress and a suitable medal awarded to the explorer who first reached the geographical point known as the North Pole.

H. J. Res. 384, Mr. Gardner.—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to add 25,000 men to the existing personnel of the Army and to obtain more officers.

H.R. 19644, Mr. McKellar.—That hereafter, whenever a vacancy occurs by death, resignation or removal of any officer in the Army of the U.S., preference shall be given to an officer holding a medal of honor in the rank next below that in which such vacancy occurs for promotion to fill said vacancy.

Sec. 2. That any enlisted man or non-commissioned officer holding a certificate of merit or medal of honor shall be allowed to apply for examination for the grade of second lieutenant whenever a vacancy occurs in such grade and be given preference for appointment to the same, provided that he passes such examination as required by the present rules and regulations of the War Department.

H.R. 19910, Mr. Dale.—That for the purpose of further increasing the Naval Establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed two first-class battleships carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action: Provided, That one of the battleships herein provided for shall be built at the Government navy yard at Brooklyn, N.Y.

H.R. 19979, Mr. Vane.—Appropriating \$500,000 for the erection and equipment of a shell and projectile factory for the Navy Department at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

H.R. 19999, Mr. Kent.—Authorizing the reinstatement of Major Edward Rutledge Lowndes to the active list of the Marine Corps.

H.R. 20000, Mr. J. R. Knowland.—To place Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Clark Strong upon the retired list of the U.S. Army.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 17, 1914.

The forty-eight midshipmen who comprised the Navy's football squad of the past season were the guests of honor at a finely appointed luncheon and reception given by Capt. and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., at their quarters in Blake row on Saturday. A number of young ladies of Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington, with a contingent of matrons of the Naval Academy and other places, assisted in the entertainment of the gladiators of the gridiron. The guests were seated at nine tables. The colors of the Navy—blue and gold—were used in the decorations. Following the luncheon there was dancing. Among those present were Messdames Josephus Daniels, Austin L. Sands, G. H. Burrage, DeWitt C. Ramsey, John F. Hines, Hammond, Paul Voinot and Edward Lloyd; the Misses Margaret Bryan, Rhoda Fullam, McCormick, Casard, Field, Thompkins, Wilson, Frances Bryan, Dashiell, Magruder, Posey, James, Joanna Lloyd, of Baltimore, Beattie, Maranna Robinson, of Baltimore, Edith McCormick, Gladys Glover, Elizabeth Lloyd, of Baltimore, and F. Hall; Midshipmen R. F. Armstrong, H. H. Harrison, R. N. Kennedy, Carlisle Craig, Overesch, Culbert, Armstrong, R. W. Bates, E. W. Mills, S. B. Austin, W. F. Boyer, P. Daad, F. S. Schlossbach, F. B. Smith, D. O. Woodward, N. W. Jackson, H. B. Broadfoot, C. C. Ward, F. J. Kelly, O. K. Holtmann, W. P. Clark, C. R. Curr, J. H. Duncan, G. C. Kriner, A. W. Webb, L. R. de Roode, R. B. Dashiell, W. A. Kercher, A. Thomas, R. H. Jones, B. H. Holcombe, R. V. Failing, J. S. Kenworthy, H. S. Jones, R. J. Mitchell, J. H. Betts, R. L. Vail, D. M. Collins, W. A. Hicks, H. L. Vickery, E. S. McCoach, C. W. Graf, B. F. Perry, W. D. Westphal and F. A. Westphal.

After a customary of many years, at the close of the football season, Prof. Nathaniel M. Terry, U.S.N., gave the Navy football squad their annual con hunt on Saturday night. Twenty-two responded to the invitation. Two steers, launched conveyed the party up the Severn to Round Bay, a famous range for the racoon, and two were caught. After the hunt came a delightful oyster roast on the shore, and the hunters returned tired, happy and sleepy, just before breakfast at the Naval Academy.

Mdsn. Arthur C. Miles, Class of 1916, has been chosen captain of the Navy football team for 1915. He played quarterback last season, and is not only a fine football player, but one of the "star" members of his class.

The First Classmen will have the usual privileges of the holiday season, from Thursday, Dec. 24, until the Sunday night following. The three lower classes will be given holiday on Christmas eve and day, and on New Year's eve and day, with the privilege of visiting in the city. There will be the customary suspension of drills and practical exercises.

The Navy officers gave a reception on Friday night in Trophy Hall, Naval Academy, which many attended. Mrs. Preston, wife of Comdr. C. F. Preston, U.S.N., assisted by Comdr. W. W. Phelps, received. Capt. and Mrs. Edward R. Simpson, U.S.N., will spend a part of the winter at the Belvidere, Baltimore. Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N., who has been ordered to duty at the Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, has joined his family in Annapolis. Lieut. John Marston, 3d U.S.M.C., is with his family here, on leave. Mrs. Charles Gladden has joined her husband, Ensign Gladden, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Fullam left on Tuesday to spend the week in Philadelphia.

A memorial window has been placed in St. Anne Protestant Episcopal Church of this city by Mrs. John Hood, wife of Captain Hood, U.S.N., in memory of her father, the late Rear Admiral Thomas T. Caswell, U.S.N., formerly a vestryman in this church and a member of its choir. The window will be unveiled on Dec. 26.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., presided at the "Prohibition Amendment Flying Campaign," at the last of its three days' meetings in Annapolis on Wednesday evening. The Chaplain, in the course of a brief address, said: "We have a sober Navy. The midshipmen do not use intoxicants. I told one of them the other day that no midshipman who used 'booze' would ever command a battleship, and if this were an absolute monarchy, and I were the ruler of it, he never would."

Mr. William Emory, son of Rear Admiral W. H. Emory,

U.S.N., left Baltimore Friday and sailed from New York on Saturday on the Minnetonka to join the British army.

In spite of a rainy afternoon the Naval Academy Chapel was filled on Sunday afternoon by an audience which greatly enjoyed the organ recital given by Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, organist, and Miss Eleanor Chase, soprano and soloist, and Mr. William G. Horn, baritone.

In honor of the approaching marriage of Ensign Theodore Davis, U.S.N., and Miss Stella Beehler, daughter of Commo. and Mrs. W. H. Beehler, U.S.N., a number of social entertainments have taken place here this week. Thursday evening Mrs. J. H. Iden, wife of Surgeon Iden, U.S.N., will give a card party and dance at the Naval Hospital; Friday Mrs. Bunker, wife of Capt. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.A., will entertain in honor of her sister, Miss Beehler, at luncheon. On Friday night, preceding the rehearsal at St. Anne's Church, in Annapolis, Commo. and Mrs. Beehler will be hosts at a progressive dinner party. Capt. John C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., is on a visit here to his mother, Mrs. Halm, Prince George street.

During the last ten days the 1st Brigade of Field Artillery, U.S. Marine Corps, Major R. H. Dunlap commanding, has only engaged in infantry drills. The command has with it a full complement of 3-inch guns, and a number of 5-inch ones are soon to arrive here. About a half score of large tents have been erected in the rear of the marine quarters for the housing of the guns. The wagons have been taken from the stables, to give quarters for the two dozen horses that the command has with it. Still in reality "the horse-marines" are with us.

The Government Employees' League, of Annapolis, appeared before the Secretary of the Navy at Washington on Saturday and set forth the claims of the local employees here for an increase of wages. Comdr. John R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., officer in charge of the Department of Building and Grounds, who is thoroughly acquainted with the labor situation in the Naval Academy, says that the statements made at the hearing Saturday are largely borne out; but, on account of the amount of the appropriation for the Naval Academy, it became necessary to reduce the number of employees, and the same condition will exist for the next fiscal year, as the appropriation is the same. It is claimed by the mechanics here that they are the poorest paid Government employees north of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 16, 1914.

Preceding the hop on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Brett had dinner for Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young, Major and Mrs. Glen F. Jenks and Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Borton. Lieut. Charles L. Austin spent Sunday in Philadelphia with relatives. Lieuts. A. L. Lonsdale and Charles A. French left last week for their new stations, Fort Hamilton and Fort Du Pont, respectively. Lieut. Sidney P. Spalding left yesterday for Fort Hamilton for duty; his mother will visit in New England before joining him at his new station.

Mr. and Mrs. Zinn Gould, of New York city, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton, and on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Brinton entertained with a supper for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Miss L. Navarro and Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard, M.C. Capt. M. L. Brett's father and brother spent Sunday with him. Lieut. Selby H. Frank has returned from a week's leave, wearing a broad smile, as he is the father of a fine boy.

Lieut. Philip G. Blackmore reported this week for duty at this post. Capt. P. D. Bunker left today for Annapolis, to attend the wedding of his sister-in-law, Miss Stella Beehler, to Ensign Theodore D. Ruddock on Dec. 19. He will be the guest of Commo. and Mrs. W. H. Beehler until after Christmas. Major W. J. Hawkins, Ordn. Dept., was best man at the wedding of Mrs. Hawkins's brother, Mr. Fockler, of New York city, last Friday. The Ordnance, whose unflinching regularity adds greatly to the contentment and supply of this garrison, returned to its regular schedule on Saturday, after a two weeks' absence in drydock. Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux has returned after a two weeks' visit in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

#### WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1914.

The visit of a Siamese prince on Friday was marked by the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Prince Kampengpet. The party arrived in time to be entertained at luncheon at the club, those present being Prince Kampengpet, Colonel Townsley, the Consul General of Siam in New York, Mr. Loving Townsend Hildreth, Captain Yoo, aid, Colonels Fieberger, Gordon, Echols, Holt, Robinson, Stuart, Shaw, Tschappat, Walker, Kreger, Smith, Major Runcie and Captain Carter. After luncheon the party was shown over the post and through the principal buildings and took train late in the afternoon.

Roller skating on Monday and Thursday evenings in the gymnasium bids fair to be as popular this winter as in the past two seasons. Thursday was opening night; the use of the swimming tank is also permitted on those evenings. Mr. Poulney Bigelow was the guest of Colonel Townsley at dinner Thursday at the club and afterward gave an address in the mess room on German, from Jena to Waterloo. All the officers of the post were invited. Mrs. Carter and children are expected at the post this week to join Captain Carter.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley are spending a few days visiting in Philadelphia and Washington. Captain Dallam, Cav., was a visitor at the post for a few days last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Patten are being overwhelmed with congratulatory messages on the arrival of a son, their third, on Monday, Dec. 14. The Misses Canavar and Winkler were guests of Col. and Mrs. Holt for the hops and week-end.

Colonel Wilcox has been on sick report nearly all week, being confined to the house with a bad cold. Mrs. Hanford, of Locust Valley, L.I., will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Crissy, over Christmas. The Chapel tree celebration will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at four p.m.

Miss Lyon is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Devers; on Friday evening before the officers' hop Lieut. and Mrs. Devers gave a dinner for Miss Lyon, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler and Lieutenant Stanton. Capt. and Mrs. Downing received at the officers' hop on Friday evening; Mrs. Logan with Cadet Strong at the hop on Saturday. Both hops were well attended and added a note of gaiety to the otherwise quiet social time before Christmas.

Mrs. Jacobs, sr., guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, has left for her home. Miss Frances Cowan, of Salt Lake City, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson for several days recently. Mrs. Rodney Smith has returned from a visit of a few weeks with her parents, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Rogers, in Washington.

Captain Toffey, recently returned from Vera Cruz, and Mrs. Toffey and their young son, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart last week. Lieut. Fred Wallace is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns. Colonel Smith had dinner before the hop on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Toffey, Mrs. Stuart.

After the officers' hop Capt. and Mrs. Daley gave a supper party to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Dawson. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. Thummel, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Miss Cowan, Lieutenant Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Poulney Bigelow, of Malden, N.Y., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley on Thursday. Captain Card had dinner before the hop on Friday for the Misses Gertrude and Katharine Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Miss Katherine Taylor, Lieutenants Lee and Selleck.

Mrs. Herr with her daughters, Helen and Fanny, has gone to Fort Oglethorpe after spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Higley. Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara, of San Francisco, have started for home after visiting Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. Miss Fieberger had a little party after the dancing class Tuesday evening for Misses Katharine Jones, Katherine Taylor, Marie Muecke, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Captain Card, Lieutenants Brice, Kallach, Uhl and Selleck.

Capt. and Mrs. Coburn's guests at supper on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Miss Taylor, Captain Lindsey and Lieutenant DeArmond. Miss Brooks has returned to her home in Washington, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Wilson. Lieutenant Taylor's guests at luncheon on Saturday were Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Toffey. The Misses Marian and Helen Townsley returned last week from a visit of several days in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Avery celebrated her birthday on Friday with a little bridge party for Mesdames Holt, Cunningham, Gregory, Miner,

Cutrer, Dickinson and Slaughter. Lieutenant Aleshire's guests at tea after the basketball game Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Miss Taylor, Miss Vidmer, the Misses Townsley, Miss Helen Nicholson, Miss Farman and Lieutenant Farman.

Mrs. Butler gave a little bridge party on Thursday for a few ladies of the north and whose husbands were attending the county Bigelow lecture. Present: Mesdames Holt, MacMillan, Gallagher, Avery, Cutrer, Minor, Miss Muecke, Mrs. Gallagher won a pretty boudoir cap. Miss Helen Nicholson is the guest of Miss Farman. The Reading Club met last time with Mrs. Meade Wildrick, who read her paper on "Tolstoy." Current events were given by Mrs. Goethals and Mrs. Osborne read the political history selection for the day. Mrs. Baer will be hostess for the next meeting.

The Tuesday Club met last week with Mrs. Watson; Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained the Monday Evening Club; Mrs. Fieberger was hostess of the Friday Club; Lieut. and Mrs. Butler entertained the Thursday Evening Club, which met on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Glade's guest for the last week-end was Mrs. Charles Hazard Durfee, of Fall River, Mass. On Friday, Dec. 18, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel DeLoeffe, of Plattsburg Barracks, are to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Glade for a few days. Mrs. Glade's mother, Mrs. Jedediah Huntington, and her aunt, Mrs. George N. Durfee, will arrive later to spend the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. Booth had dinner Saturday for their house-guest, Miss Marguerite Curtis, and Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy.

#### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1914.

Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, of South Twenty-first street, entertained in honor of her guest, Miss Pickhardt, of New York, at a dinner-dance on Wednesday. Among the guests were Paymr. and Mrs. D. B. Wainwright, Paymr. James A. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Beebe, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Welte, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Cochrane, Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Shepard, Mrs. J. Q. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Tillmore and Miss Mallory, of Easton, Pa. Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Cook gave a dinner at the Germantown Cricket Club, previous to the dancing Wednesday night, for a party of twelve. Mrs. Samuel S. Herman entertained the Wednesday Bridge Club this week. Playing were Mesdames Cochrane, Bell, Court, Vanderventer, Mulford, Thomson and Blythe. Mrs. Porter Browne, of Boston and Wenham, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Fred A. Barker at the Normandie, has returned home.

Mrs. W. T. Cochrane and Master "Billy" Cochrane left Friday for a month's visit at Troy, N.Y., to Mrs. Cochrane's parents. Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Shepard are guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset. Miss McGuinness, of New Orleans, La., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Philip Seymour, in West Philadelphia.

Mrs. Moody, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Landenberger, is now spending some time at Atlantic City. Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn entertained at bridge on Friday for Mesdames Welte, Fillmore, Stauch, Seymour, Winters, Bell, Landenberger, Barney, Court, Beeby and Miss McGuinness, of New Orleans. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bell and Barney. Mr. Clarence Hickman entertained at bridge on Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger, R. S. Keyes and Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Winters.

Mrs. Edward MacCauley gave a box party for "Countess of the Tubs," at the Bellevue, Wednesday, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger, Mr. and Mrs. John Bromley, Miss Eleanor MacCauley and Mr. Fried. At the thirty-fifth annual charity ball, at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, the guests included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bulmer, Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Roper, Paymr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Capt. and Mrs. Bearns, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Cook, Lieut. Douglas Howard, F. C. Starr, Pere Wilmer, Mrs. Gladys G. Belknap and Mrs. Valentine Beig.

Lieut. David McCoach, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. McCoach, who has recently returned from Texas on leave, leave for Washington to-morrow morning. They will be the guests of Lieutenant Lampert. Mrs. McCoach has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Hugh Black, at 2329 Wharton street. Several dancing clubs have been formed among Army and Navy sets on the Girard estate, one of which meets every Friday and is composed of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Constr. and Mrs. Bisset, Lieut. and Mrs. Lutz, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney and Lieutenants Taylor and Parker. Mr. R. H. M. Robinson, former naval constructor, U.S.N., addressed the meeting of the Franklin Institute last evening on the subject of "The Modern Submarine." Miss Jessie Willis is spending some time in New York city.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Weyerbacher have taken a house at 5218 Schuyler street, Germantown, Pa. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Connor, Gatewood are located at 2510 Archer street, Germantown.

The two regiments of marines which have been doing active service in Mexico arrived at League Island the past week on the chartered transports City of Memphis and Denver.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Q. Adams are visiting Lieutenant Adams's family in Baltimore. Mrs. W. Lee Pryor is spending a few days in Boston. Mrs. Emory Scott Land, wife of Naval Constructor Land, who has been visiting Mrs. Charles Jones, of Narberth, returned to her home in Washington, D.C., on Monday. Little Ethel Shamer, who has been quite ill, is now able to be given again. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford, of New York, are giving a dinner, reception and dance at the Laurel House, Lakewood, on Saturday, in honor of Rear Admiral Mayo and fifteen other officers of the Navy.

#### BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., Dec. 14, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Moody, in Cambridge, Dec. 1. A bowling and dancing party was given by Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner at Fort Banks, Saturday night. Two teams contested in a spirited bowling contest and Lieutenant McLaughlin carried off the honors, while a number took advantage of the good dancing floor of the Post Exchange. At Major Heiner's quarters later refreshments were served. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Shaw, Captain Kelton and Mrs. Wills, Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold, Lieut. and Mrs. Steere, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Mary Heiner, Mr. Jack Steere and Lieutenants Riley and Dennis.

Col. Harry L. Hawthorne had a dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Kelton and Mrs. Wills, of Fort Banks, and Captain Ralston, of Fort Warren, at his new home in Brookline, Mass. Colonel Hawthorne's last assignment to active duty was in command of the defense of Boston.

A series of winter dances are being held with success at Fort Banks by the enlisted men. Sergt. Thomas Colleary, 7th Co., has been in charge and a detachment of the 10th Coast Artillery band comes up from Fort Warren to play. The Thanksgiving dance was well attended. Capt. and Mrs. Kelton were guests of Capt. D. M. Goodridge, U.S.V.M., and Mrs. Goodridge on the U.S.S. Chicago at a dinner given for several officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, with their wives. Among those present were Commander Abernethy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Abernethy.

Lieut. E. B. Dennis, of Fort Banks, was present at the Fusiliers' ball held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston last week. Dr. Sam Leslie, dental surgeon of Boston Harbor, is at Fort Banks after a tour at Fort Strong, on Long Island, following his detail at Fort Andrews. Last week Lieutenant Leslie entertained at cards for a number of the officers of the post at a very enjoyable party. Capt. and Mrs. Kelton had dinner for Capt. C. G. Bunker, of Fort Warren, and Miss Louise Massey, of Boston, last week.

Colonel Haan, of Fort Warren, coast defense commander, Major Heiner and Captain Kelton, of Fort Banks, were guests of Capt. C. G. Bunker, of Fort Warren, at dinner and smoke talk at the St. Botolph Club, in Boston. Lieut. and Mrs. T. I. Steere, of Fort Banks, left Wednesday for a short leave to be spent with relatives in Massachusetts. Lieutenant Steere will shortly leave for the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, was the guest of Mrs. Hall at a luncheon and auction party Dec. 8 at her home in Brookline.

Major and Mrs. Heiner had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Steere and Mr. Jack Steere, of Fort Banks. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. T. I. Steere and Mr. Jack Steere, of Fort Banks. Among those

present at the dance at the Boston Navy Yard on Monday were Mrs. Davis and Miss Mabel Paul, of Winthrop, and Dr. Samuel Leslie, of Fort Banks. Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, had a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Steere and Mr. Jack Steere.

Captain Kelton of Fort Banks was an after-dinner speaker recently before the War Veterans' Association, of Winthrop. Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, were guests of Mrs. John Anthony Remick at a reception given at her home in Boston. Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin have arrived at Fort Banks from Florida with their little son, and will occupy the quarters vacated by Capt. John P. Spurr, who will occupy Lieutenant Steere's old quarters.

Lieutenant Barrett, of Fort Revere, was a visitor at Fort Banks Tuesday, calling on Dr. Samuel Leslie. Little Katherine Brown, daughter of Lieut. Edward Brown, of Fort Revere, is suffering from an attack of scarlet fever. While the little girl is in quarantine Lieutenant Brown is living with Lieutenant Barrett. On Friday of last week a dance was given at Fort Andrews to the visiting officers of the second group receiving instruction at that post in the Chamberlain war game. Between fifteen and twenty fort and defense commanders have been during the past few weeks at Fort Andrews, where Major Chamberlain, the originator of this instruction, is fort commander.

Lieut. Duke Edwards, of Harvard, was a week-end guest of Lieutenant Riley at Fort Banks. Lieutenant Quinton has arrived for duty at Fort Andrews. Lieut. James Lyon, from duty as acting inspector-instructor to the Coast Artillery Militia of Massachusetts, reports for duty next week at Fort Andrews with the 15th Co.

The Fort Revere soccer team showed itself too speedy for the team from Fort Strong last week and upheld the athletic record of the 96th Co. by winning in good style.

Soccer football, basketball and indoor work in the gymnasium are sports occupying the attention of the enlisted men at Fort Banks. There is good material on the post for a basketball team, and it is hoped that a league of all the teams in the harbor can be effected for winter games.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 12, 1914.

Mrs. George L. Converse had dinner Dec. 5 for Mesdames Helmick, Carnahan, Burt, Youngs and von Schrader. Mrs. Frank E. Davis had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Tate and Mrs. Theodore B. Taylor. On Sunday afternoon two of Mrs. Scales's guests, Miss Bridges and Miss Henderson, left. Many entertainments were given in their honor and their departure will be greatly regretted. Mrs. Helmick spent two days in Chicago last week with friends.

Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt gave an attractive bridge and five hundred party Tuesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major and Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Carnahan, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Bernhardt, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. Sevier Tupper, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Scales, Major and Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Gohn, Miss Colt, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. von Schrader, Dr. Lauderdale, Gen. and Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Trout and Miss Trout. The prizes were won by Mrs. Gohn, Mrs. Scales, Dr. Lauderdale and Mr. Tupper at the bridge tables, and by Mrs. Tupper and Major Sargent at the five hundred table.

Mrs. George L. Converse and her small son, George, left Thursday for Walla Walla, Wash., to spend Christmas with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Winans. Mrs. Tupper had dinner Friday for Mesdames Tate, Taylor, Burt, Trout, von Schrader and Davis. The table was attractively decorated in the Christmas colors; the centerpiece, a large basket of poinsettia and red berries tied with a red satin bow, and the red shaded candles made it most effective.

Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader gave an action bridge party and tea Dec. 9 for Mesdames Tate, McNamee, Carnahan, Taylor, Gohn, Davis, Tupper, Hill, Trout, Burt, Scales, Misses Trout, Bernhardt, Colt, Captain Porter and Dr. Lauderdale. The prizes were won by Mrs. Carnahan, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Tupper and Dr. Lauderdale, the latter playing for Mrs. Porter. The guests for tea were Mrs. Helmick, Mrs. Sargent, Miss Sargent, Mrs. Barnard and Mrs. Youngs. Mrs. Taylor served chocolate and Mrs. Carnahan served ices.

Miss Bernhardt left Saturday, after spending several weeks with Mrs. Scales. Miss McNeilly, Mrs. Scales's sister, arrived Saturday, en route to Canada, and left on Sunday.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 13, 1914.

Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps gave a dinner and box party Monday for Major and Mrs. W. Gorman Gambrell; others present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Channing Lilly, Mrs. Lily Jacobs, Mr. H. A. Dubbs and Mr. Heald. Mr. Julius Schmidt announces the engagement of his daughter, Marguerite, to Mr. Harry Musser Giffin, of Lincoln, Neb.; the marriage will take place in the early spring. Those who attended the Orpheum this week from Fort Logan were Dr. and Mrs. Waring, Misses Marguerite and Jeannette Schmidt, Mrs. Graham, Lieutenants Elliott, Jacobs and Hays. Major and Mrs. Gambrell had a dinner Thursday for Colonel Stark and Major Hackney. Lieut. Col. James Taylor Clarke, Med. Corps, arrived Friday from Fort Meade, to relieve Colonel Stark as post surgeon; he was accompanied by his family. Colonel Stark left for his new station, Fort Monroe, Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herr gave a chafing-dish party Friday night for Miss Doris Wyke, Misses Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Lieut. D. H. Bower and Mr. Robert Getty, jr. Lieut. D. H. Bower is spending the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Herr. Lieutenant Hays, of the strike zone troops, is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Graham. Lieut. D. H. Bower entertained Mrs. Herr and Miss Jeannette Schmidt at the Orpheum Wednesday afternoon. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. James MacKay entertained at a dance and Dutch supper, those present being Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Dr. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Doris Wyke, Misses Marguerite, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, and from Denver Mr. Harry Giffin and Mr. Toelle.

Dr. and Mrs. Waring gave a skating party on the post lake, followed by tea at their quarters, for Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Miss May Rowell, Misses Doris Wyke, Marguerite, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Dr. Musser and Mr. Harry Giffin. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Captain Shelley, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Dr. and Mrs. Berheim, Dr. Musser and Lieutenant Titus.

The post team played the Arvada team, in the Denver city basketball league, in the post gymnasium, Wednesday night, Fort Logan winning by 46 to 31 in a fast and well played game. Fort Logan played St. Marks on Friday night at St. Marks Hall, in Denver, the local team winning by a good margin. The 9th Company team and the staff played Thursday night, the 9th Company winning, with Sergeant Newman, of the 9th Company, featuring in a number of stellar plays.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 15, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a luncheon Sunday for Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. W. W. Rose and Capt. Claudius Seaman. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell had a dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin for Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright left on Saturday for New York, to spend the holidays with Mrs. Boatwright's mother.

Gen. Marion P. Maus is at the Chamberlin for two weeks, on a hunting trip. He will be joined later by Mrs. Maus. Lieut. Harry L. Vaughan, who left Sunday for Atlanta, gave a dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin for Miss Perkins, of Norfolk, and for Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus. Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton and son left Saturday to spend the holidays with Dr. and Mrs. John Reed, in Norfolk. Mrs. Le Vert Coleman left Monday for a visit to New York.

Mrs. William F. Peters, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip S. Gage and children and Mrs. Toll left yesterday for Fort Du Pont, their new station. Capt. Frank C. Jewell left last night for Fort McKinley. Mrs. Jewell and daughters

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will follow in a few days. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly is home again after spending six weeks at New York, West Point and Fort Totten. Capt. and Mrs. James Totten were guests at a dinner-dance given at the Norfolk Country Club Saturday by Lieut. Roscoe P. Dillen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dillen. Lieut. and Mrs. Eli E. Bennett, guests of Major and Mrs. Robert Callan, left last night for Baltimore.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney H. Guthrie have gone to Ohio for Christmas. Mr. Faunce Adams is home from Cornell University for the holidays. Lieut. Samuel J. Tilghman left last night after being the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick for a week. Mrs. William B. Smith is spending several days in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Stevenson and son were guests of Major and Mrs. Pettus for a few days before going to Jamestown. Capt. Quinn Gray left last night for a short stay in Washington. Mrs. Ira A. Haynes is making a short visit in New York. Mrs. Clifton C. Carter and sons and Mrs. Frederick Coleman have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly for several weeks and leave to-night to join Captain Carter at West Point.

### PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., Dec. 15, 1914.

The officers at the yard are taking great interest in the coming charity ball which will be conducted under direction of the Navy Yard Improvement Association and the proceeds donated to the American Red Cross. The following officers will act as ushers: Lieuts. W. L. Culbertson, R. L. Walker, P. A. Surg. H. L. Smith, Asst. Paymr. E. C. Edwards, Ensigns L. B. Green, W. F. Callaway, F. L. Riefkohl, H. G. Patrick and Asst. Paymr. C. G. Holland. The following wives of officers will act as patronesses: Mesdames H. A. Field, F. W. Bartlett, F. T. Arms, L. S. Adams, B. L. Wright, Willis McDowell, F. L. Sheffield, E. M. Bogan, L. F. Bellinger, O. C. Dowling and J. A. Hughes. The decorations will be under supervision of Chief Bttn. William L. Hill, commanding the Southern and Chieftan.

Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty at the naval prison. He will shortly leave for Philadelphia, for duty at the barracks. Lieut. A. B. Miller, U.S.M.C., of the Expeditionary Force sent to Vera Cruz, and officially attached to the naval prison at this yard, has been ordered to New Orleans. Capt. Robert Rhea, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty at the naval prison. Master Eugene Seward, son of Chief Hospital Steward and Mrs. George Seward, of the dispensary, recently entertained a party of young friends in observance of his eleventh birthday. Carpenter Brandt Wilson, U.S.N., has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Elroy F. Cottle, in Kittery.

Mrs. Snyder, wife of Ensign Walter D. Snyder, has returned to her home in Portsmouth after visiting Ensign Snyder's parents in Wisconsin.

A large crew of machinists and helpers is working night and day shifts in order that parts for the ships now at the yard may be in readiness when wanted. The machinery division has a larger quota of men at work than for many years.

The members of the marine guard at the prison have formed a strong hockey team, under the captaincy of Sergt. Paul Kelley.

Chief Machinists' Mate R. A. Ellis, formerly attached to the U.S.S. Washington, whose enlistment expired a few days ago, left to-day for his home in Philadelphia. The guard at the naval prison is planning a fitting celebration of Christmas. Four boxing bouts, followed by a motion picture exhibition, smoke talk and lunch, will be the program on Christmas Eve.

Comy, Steward W. W. Dickey, pardoned by the Secretary of the Navy a few days ago after serving two years of a five years' sentence at the naval prison here, will eventually locate in Norfolk, Va. During his confinement he has been acting as a teacher among the prisoners and auditor of all prison accounts.

Twenty-three prisoners left the yard this morning, being men pardoned recently by Secretary Daniels. The majority were serving short sentences for desertion and minor offenses.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 12, 1914.

Miss Genevieve Hoffman entertained a party of girls Friday at auction bridge, Miss Matilda Axton carrying off the prize. A delicious supper was enjoyed, Mrs. Brett serving. The guests were the Misses Matilda and Anna Axton, Ethel and Helen Hezmalhach, Rebecca and Gertrude Almond, Katherine and Gertrude Geoghegan and Jeanette Wilson. Before Mrs. Arthur Ahrends left with her small daughter, Ruth, to join Lieut. Ahrends at El Paso, she was entertained at numerous affairs, one of which was a bridge tea given by Mrs. John H. Hess Dec. 1, to which the post ladies and a few friends from town were invited.

The last three meetings of the Sewing Club have been devoted to preparations for Christmas. The first meeting in December was held with Mrs. J. R. Hezmalhach, the second with Mrs. Axton, and Mrs. Brett will entertain the third. The girls have also formed a sewing club and are holding weekly meetings. Jesse Wilson, a guest at the Hezmalhach quarters, has returned to his home in San Francisco.

Capt. B. M. Norton has arrived to join his family over the holidays and will spend two months at the post. Mr. J. R. Hezmalhach has arrived from Denver and will be with his family over Christmas.

Mrs. Alta Carson, widow of Capt. Arthur Carson, 10th Cav., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon R. Bell, and will remain over the holidays. Dr. and Mrs. John H. Hess have as their guest Mr. Nichols, of San Francisco, for a week or so.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 12, 1914.

Lieut. Frederick M. Mears, C.E., member of the Alaskan Railway Commission, and Mrs. Mears, recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Budd, left Wednesday for Washington, D.C. Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty, U.S.N., has returned to Minnesota to spend Christmas with his mother, Mrs. E. Beatty, at International Falls. Admiral Beatty was a guest in St. Paul Wednesday and Thursday, when he visited his brother-in-law, George B. Edgerton, and Mrs. Edgerton, 956 St. Clair street. Admiral Beatty is also a brother-in-law of Alonzo J. Edgerton, Assistant Attorney General of Minnesota. The Admiral, C. A. Severance and Edward Edgerton, who married Admiral Beatty's sister, were classmates at school at Monticello, Minn.

Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis, well known in Army circles, celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of her birth Dec. 2 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edmund Pennington, of Minneapolis. Thirty of Mrs. Sturgis's closest friends, young and old, came to spend the afternoon with her. The house had been filled with blossoms that came from admiring friends. Mrs. Sturgis being particularly delighted with a bouquet of eighty-seven lavender chrysanthemums. During congratulations Mrs. Sturgis became reminiscent and conjured up many pretty stories through the reminder of some of the egg-nog glasses of a set sent her in 1870 by the officers of General Sturgis's regiment. She also told of her meeting with the young West Point graduate, who later became her husband. Mrs. Sturgis is the mother of eight children, four of whom are living. They are Mrs. Nina S. Dousman, of New York; a second daughter, who is a religious in St. Louis; Mrs. Pennington, of Minneapolis, and Col. S. D. Sturgis, now stationed in Honolulu. Mrs. Sturgis's son, Jack, was killed in the battle of Little Big Horn with General Custer. Mrs. Sturgis calls herself the "great-grand-mother of the Army," and believes that she is the oldest living woman in Army circles.

Lieut. Louis N. Maxfield, who has been spending several weeks with his mother, Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, of St. Paul, will

leave Dec. 20 for Washington, D.C., before going to his station at Pensacola, Fla., as a member of the Aviation Corps.

### DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., Dec. 14, 1914.

Col. D. W. Ketcham has arrived at Du Pont and assumed command of the Defenses of the Delaware. He was entertained during the first few days by Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, but is now established in the Commanding Officer's quarters. Capt. C. C. Burt had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. J. A. Lundeen, Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele and Miss Katharine Wickham.

Following the dancing class on Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. C. Thomas-Stable entertained informally for Mrs. H. L. Steele, Capt. C. C. Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell, Miss Katharine Wickham and Miss Helena Griffiths. Mrs. C. Thomas-Stable and small son spent several days last week as guests of relatives in Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. D. M. Ashbridge and baby daughter are visiting Mrs. Ashbridge's mother, Mrs. E. C. Keybold, in Delaware City. Lieutenant Ashbridge has just completed his course at the Artillery School and is on leave before reporting at his new station, Jackson Barracks. He was stationed at Fort Du Pont for several years and both he and Mrs. Ashbridge have many friends in the defenses. The 13th Artillery band left on Thursday afternoon for Fort Rosecrans, where they will remain during the exposition, later taking station at Honolulu.

Lieut. C. A. French has reported at Du Pont and been assigned to the 112th Company. He is quartered at the bachelor building. Mrs. F. A. Edwards has left Du Pont for a winter's visit in Tacoma, Wash., after being the guest for the summer of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Clark, at Du Pont. Colonel Edwards is to pass the winter at the Du Pont Hotel in Wilmington and is spending his week-ends at the post.

Capt. H. S. Purnell, M.C., has just returned from a week's stay in Baltimore. Mrs. H. L. Steele has returned from a week's visit at Fort Totten. Chaplain W. K. Marvine is drilling the children of the Du Pont garrison for Christmas exercises in the post exchange. Mrs. C. Thomas-Stable and Miss Griffiths are in charge of the celebration at Mott.

### WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1914.

Mrs. Eberle, wife of Capt. E. W. Eberle, the new commandant, will not be at home formally for a week or so, owing to changes in the Commandant's quarters. Major Gen. and Mrs. Barnett are expecting their children home for the holidays on Friday next, to remain until Jan. 4. Lieut. and Mrs. Mustin will spend the holidays with the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett.

The first ball of the season will take place at the navy yard Friday evening. Mrs. Eberle, assisted by six other wives of officers on duty at the yard, will receive the 1,500 people who have been invited. The Mayflower orchestra, with a selected orchestra from Marine Headquarters, will play alternately during the evening, making the dancing continuous from nine until one o'clock. On the evening of the 30th a ball will take place at the navy yard ball left for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Mrs. George Barnett and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder will assist Mrs. E. W. Eberle in receiving. Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of Rear Admiral Blue, entertained at a small bridge-dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Holt Page, of Norfolk. Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fiske entertained at a dinner at Stoneleigh Court, Monday, for Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle.

### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Dec. 17, 1914.

Mrs. Frank H. Lawton has as guests her aunt, Mrs. Frank Rose, and her sister, Mrs. Booker, of Spokane. Mr. Pillow, of Butler, Pa., has been visiting his sister, Mrs. George H. Scott. Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley returned Dec. 9 from a ten days' visit at Highland Park, Ill., where she was the guest (with Colonel Bradley) of Mr. and Mrs. John Glass. An exhibition and concert was given at Corbin Hall on Dec. 14, through the management of the Edison Company, of a diamond disc Edison phonograph.

Capt. and Mrs. Raymond W. Briggs and children, who have been with Major and Mrs. James F. Brady since their return from Europe on leave, have left for Captain Briggs's new station, Fort Sill, Okla. Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th Cav., who is to relieve Capt. Frank R. McCoy as aid to General Wood, has arrived at the post. Mrs. Johnston is expected after Christmas. Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner, of Fort Banks, spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. E. B. Smith.

### FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Dec. 13, 1914.

Dr. E. J. Farrow went to Mobile last Sunday, returning Friday with Mrs. Farrow. Mrs. Farrow spent Thursday with Mrs. E. P. Newsom, shopping for the Christmas tree and entertainment which Chaplain Newsom is preparing for the soldiers and children at the post. Mrs. Farrow was also the guest of Mrs. Newsom at a meeting of the Graded Union on Thursday afternoon. Chaplain Newsom spent Thursday and Friday in Mobile.

Bishop Allen of Mobile visited Fort Morgan last Friday and was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey. Col. A. E. Bradley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., came to the fort on Friday and was the guest of Chaplain E. P. Newsom and Dr. and Mrs. Farrow. Colonel Bradley is on a tour of inspection.

Dr. Lancaster, of the Quarantine Station, has gone to his home for the holidays. Dr. T. E. Hughes is taking Dr. Lancaster's place.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

COVELL.—Born at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 30, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. L. C. Covell, U.S.R.C.S., a son.

DIMAN.—Born at Manchester, N.H., to the wife of former Lieut. W. G. Diman, a daughter. Mr. Diman is now superintendent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester.

EMERY.—Born at Evanston, Ill., Dec. 13, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Emery, 27th U.S. Inf., a son.

FRANK.—Born at the Living in Hospital, New York city, Dec. 3, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank, U.S.A., a son.

HENDERSON.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 8, 1914, a daughter, Frances Wilcox Henderson, to the wife of Lieut. S. L. Henderson, U.S.N.

LAWRENCE.—Born at 48 East Seventy-fourth street, New York city, Dec. 13, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson Lawrence, 5th U.S. Inf., a son, Thompson Cockrill.

PATTEN.—Born at West Point, N.Y., to Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Patten, a son, Dec. 14, 1914.

PILLSBURY.—Born Nov. 13, 1914, at Boston, Mass., to Major George B. Pillsbury, C.E., and Mrs. Pillsbury a son, Philip Lansdale.

PINGER.—Born at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., Nov. 26, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Roland Wilbur Pinger, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, Roland Wilbur Pinger, jr.

WOOD.—Born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1914, a daughter, Barbara Wood, to Ensign Valentine Wood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wood.

#### MARRIED.

ASHBROOK—BENNETT.—At New York city, Dec. 9, 1914, Ensign Allan W. Ashbrook, U.S.N., and Miss Sue Bennett.

DOHERTY—BARBEE.—At New York city, Dec. 12, 1914, Lieut. Stephen Doherty, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mary Dowell Barbee.

DUNN—ARMOUR.—At Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8, 1914, Mr. James C. Dunn and Miss Mary Augusta Armour, step-daughter of Pay Dir. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., and Mrs. Littlefield.

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JONES—MOODEY.—At Painesville, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1914, Ensign J. Douglas Jones, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Moodey.

KERWIN—MURTHA.—On Dec. 9, 1914, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York city, by the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, D.D., Miss Madeleine Murtha, daughter of Mrs. John W. Smith and the late Dr. Eugene B. Murtha, and granddaughter of Rear Admiral B. F. Isherwood, U.S.N., retired, and Andrew J. Kerwin, jr., brother of Capt. A. R. Kerwin, U.S.A., and brother-in-law of Capt. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A.

MEIGS—HUBBARD.—At Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1914, Ensign John Forsythe Meigs, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Blair Hubbard.

RANKIN—BRANDT.—At Montclair, N.J., Dec. 12, 1914, Lieut. John W. Rankin, U.S.N., and Miss Betty Oldham Brandt.

STOVALL—CORBETT.—At Wilmington, N.C., Dec. —, 1914, Lieut. Harry W. Stovall, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Nora Meade Corbett.

WALLACE—NOYES.—At Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 7, 1914, Capt. George Weed Wallace, U.S.A., and Miss Louise Noyes.

WILSON—STOKES.—At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9, 1914, Ensign George B. Wilson, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Lawrence Stokes.

#### DIED.

COLE.—Died at Winetka, Ill., Oct. 27, 1914, Julia Tucker Cole, mother of Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N.

BLAUVELT.—Died at New York city Dec. 17, 1914, Mr. John W. Blauvelt, son of Col. William F. Blauvelt, 10th U.S. Inf.

BRABSON.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12, 1914, as the result of a surgical operation, Mrs. John M. Brabson, mother of Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 23d Inf. of Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 2d Field Art., and of Mrs. W. W. Overton, wife of Lieut. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav.

DAVIS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1914, Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A., retired.

GARST.—Died on Dec. 13, 1914, at her residence, 1954 Columbia road, Washington, D.C., Elizabeth Q. Garst, beloved wife of Rear Admiral Perry Garst, U.S.N., and mother of Stephen Q. Garst, of New Mexico, Elizabeth Garst and Cynthia Garst Anderson, wife of Ensign Lorain Anderson, U.S.N. Interment at U.S. Naval Academy.

GIDDINGS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Mabel Hughes Giddings, wife of Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. Interment at Anoka, Minn.

FINLEY.—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., Dec. 13, 1914, Col. Walter L. Finley, U.S. Cav., father of Cadet T. D. Finley, Second Class, U.S.M.A.

FUREY.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1914, Brig. Gen. John V. Furey, U.S.A., retired.

GIDDINGS.—Died Dec. 13, 1914, at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Mabel L. Giddings, wife of Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M. Corps. The interment took place on Dec. 17 at Anoka, Minn.

HAYWARD.—Died at Augusta, Ga., Dec. 14, 1914, Mr. Harry Selby Hayward, father of Lieut. James W. Hayward, U.S.N.

HEYL.—Died at Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium, Rockville, Md., Dec. 13, 1914, Emma Lavinia, widow of Dr. Theodore C. Heyl, U.S.N., and mother of Mrs. Hogg, wife of Commodore Hogg, U.S.N.

LONG.—Died at Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 1, 1914, Machinist Andrew Y. Long, U.S.N., retired.

McALLISTER.—Died, Amelia H. McAllister, Dec. 16, 1914, in San Francisco, Cal., widow of Col. Julian McAllister, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

PERRY.—Died at New York, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1914, Capt. James Hillhouse Perry, U.S.N., retired.

SMITH.—Died at St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 10, 1914, Sergt. Edward Smith, U.S.A., retired.

STRITE.—Died at Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 15, 1914, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel M. Strite, U.S.N., retired.

WATERS.—Mrs. Charles Emory Waters, at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15, 1914, mother of the wife of Capt. H. A. Field, U.S.N., and of Mrs. H. B. Shute, Mrs. A. S. Niles and Campbell Easter Waters.

WATSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1914, Rear Admiral Eugene W. Watson, U.S.N., retired, father of Lieut. Comdr. A. Eugene Watson, U.S.N.

### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces the dates for the annual inspections of the state force, which begins Jan. 4 at New Haven, with Troop A, Cavalry. The inspections end the middle of March.

An article of interest on the National Guard of Connecticut appears on page 490 of this issue.

The Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., has chosen the following staff of officers for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Hart; vice presidents, J. G. Eddy, E. E. Blohm, W. E. Trott and W. C. Hamilton; treasurer, A. C. Hall; corresponding secretary, C. V. Zier; financial secretary, J. G. Flynn; recording secretary, D. M. Dight; surgeon, F. J. Monaghan; chaplain, Rev. J. Williams, and historian, C. B. Morton.

Willis E. Roberts has been appointed captain and Harold E. Law second lieutenant of the 10th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, of Maine.

The following officers of the N.G.N.Y. are detailed for duty as members of the Militia Council for a period of three years, to date from July 28, 1914: Major Walter B. Porter, C.E., vice Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, C.E., term expired; Major Axel Ames, C.A.C., vice Col. Charles O. Davis, C.A.C., retired.

The division of Naval Militia of New York mustered into the service of the state at Brooklyn, N.Y., on June 10, 1913, was on Nov. 30, 1914, accepted as an engineer division and assigned to the 2d Battalion as the 6th Division thereof, as of June 10, 1913. The 7th Division, 3d Battn., Naval Militia, will be known as an engineer division.

The winter athletic games of the 7th N.Y. on Dec. 12 proved a great success, both in attendance and the excellence of the competitions. Military contests predominated on the program and included wall scaling, tent raising and races in heavy marching order. The one special event on the list was a two-mile invitation walk, in which Dick Remer, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, the scratch man, won by two laps. There was keen inter-company rivalry for the point trophy and the military prize. Company F took the major honors, capturing the Halstead Lion, with a total point score of 36, and taking the military trophy, reckoned only on the military events, with 15 points. Companies A and B were tied at 30 points each for second place for the team trophy. Company M had 16 points, Company E 11, Companies C and K 8,

Company D 3, and Company H 2. Company B had 12 points for the military trophy.

"The excellent work of the 1st Corps of Cadets, Mass. V.M., at its late battalion drill," says the Boston Globe, "when it got together over 2,500 friends of the corps, has been highly commented upon by military men present. The manual of Capt. John Osborn's company was a beautiful exhibition."

It is understood that the first regiment to be reviewed by Mr. Charles H. Whitman after he assumes the Governorship of New York will be the 7th, of New York city. The event, it is expected, will be held in January.

The review of the 23d N.Y. on Dec. 19 will be by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, as Governor Glynn could not take the review as was planned.

Dr. Charles A. McCarthy, who formerly served in the 9th Mass. Vol. Militia, 1902-1908, has been appointed an assistant surgeon in the 69th N.Y.

In the 14th N.Y. 1st Lieut. Leroy C. Bellows has tendered his resignation. Sergt. Henry F. Sullivan, Co. I, has been appointed second lieutenant of that company. Colonel Foote has appointed Dr. Edward H. Marsh an assistant surgeon.

Col. Ernest E. Jannick, of the 47th N.Y., is planning an old Williamsburgh night at the armory, to be held early in January. Herbert J. Broderidge, formerly veterinary sergeant in the old Third Battery, has been appointed a battalion quartermaster. Second Lieut. Edward C. Peterson, Co. F, was advanced to first lieutenant. First Lieut. Robert Ryland Haslett has tendered his resignation.

Governor-elect Whitman, of New York, on Dec. 16, announced that he would appoint John Stanley Moore, of Syracuse, his military secretary. He has had no military experience, but this is not necessary. The salary is \$2,000 per year. Mr. Whitman has also authorized the publication of the list of detailed aids from the National Guard: Majors Henry J. Cookinham, 1st Inf., Reginald L. Foster, 12th Inf., and Francis L. V. Hoppin, adjutant general, 1st Brigade; Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia, Manhattan; Major John F. Dunseith, Med. Corps; Capt. Walter E. Gibson, 74th Inf.; Theron R. Strong, Field Art.; Henry E. Greene, 2d Inf., and William R. Johnson, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. John F. Daniel, 7th Inf., John W. Goff, jr., 71st Inf., Harold C. Woodward, 22d Engrs., Lorillard Spencer, Coast Art.; Thomas Fairservis, 23d Inf., Maunsell S. Crosby, 10th Inf., and Alvan W. Perry, 1st Field Art. Major Foster, Lieutenant Commander Josephthal and 1st Lieutenant Daniel are the only aids reappointed.

To succeed Timothy Matlack Cheesman, resigned, the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York elected as its surgeon on Dec. 15 Dr. John Herbert Claiborne. He is a former member of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y. He subsequently became a second lieutenant, and then first lieutenant and surgeon in the 12th N.Y. He served with the Volunteer Army of the United States in 1898 as first lieutenant, and was mustered out as captain of Co. G, 12th N.Y. Volunteer Infantry. Surgeon Claiborne is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the Society of Foreign Wars, the Union, University and Fencers' Clubs, the Southern Society and the Rockaway Hunt Club of Cedarhurst, L.I.

If there is any indoor baseball team in the National Guard that believes it can defeat a team from the Hospital Corps of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., of New York city, Corpl. C. Callahan, the manager of the Hospital Corps team, would like to hear from them. The team has thus far knocked out all comers, including company teams in the 22d and local teams. It plays a game at the armory every Tuesday night after drill, and has a game scheduled with a team from Columbia University on Jan. 12 in the armory.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, returned this week from a trip up the state, during which he made an impromptu inspection of property and personnel in a number of organizations and gave a talk to some 100 officers on the work necessary to be done in the National Guard. He was accompanied by Capt. Edward Olmsted, aid, and at Rochester was joined by Capt. L. C. Andrews, U.S.A. At Utica on Dec. 7 General O'Ryan inspected Troop G, whose armory at present is in a foundry, and Cos. A and B, 1st Inf., in the State Arsenal. At Syracuse, Dec. 8, he inspected Troop D, Battery A, and Co. C, 3d Inf. Drills were witnessed and trumpeters sounded calls to demonstrate whether or not they could play properly, a demonstration of first aid was given, equipment was inspected, and the men quizzed on the nomenclature of the rifle. At Rochester, Dec. 9, there were talks to officers, an exhibition drill by Troop H, 1st Cav., in Exposition Park in a snow storm by electric light. A drill by the 2d Ambulance Company was also given, and an inspection made of regimental headquarters, Medical Department, and Cos. A, B and H, 3d Inf. At Avon, Dec. 10, Troop M, 1st Cav., which drills in the riding hall owned by Mrs. Wadsworth, was inspected. The troop will soon move into a temporary armory. At Buffalo, Dec. 11, there was a review of the 65th Regiment in field service uniform and equipment, while some of the units were called upon to give special demonstrations to test their efficiency. At Tonawanda, Dec. 12, the property of Co. K, 74th Regt., was inspected, and at Niagara Falls, the same day, Co. E, 3d Regt., was inspected.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual report of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Hunt, range I.R.P., 1st Brigade, Pa. N.G., at Essington, covering the rifle practice season from May 1 until Nov. 30, inclusive, has been made public. It shows that the 3d Infantry, under Colonel Biddle, led the regiments of the brigade in the number of experts and sharpshooters. Sixty-nine experts, fifty-seven sharpshooters and fifty-five marksmen are credited to this regiment. The 1st Infantry comes second in the number of experts and sharpshooters, having fifty-six experts, forty-four sharpshooters and sixty-three marksmen.

In the 1st Infantry, of 575 men who practiced, 316 qualified, either in the instruction practice or the record practice, and 259 failed to qualify. In the 2d Infantry, of a total of 371 who practiced, 148 qualified either in their instruction practice or their record practice and 223 failed. Of the 447 officers and enlisted men in the 3d Infantry who practiced, 250 qualified, either in the instruction practice or the record practice, and 227 failed to qualify. Decorations are given only for record practice qualification, which includes marksmen, sharpshooter and expert.

The work on the outdoor rifle range of the 4th Infantry, Col. C. T. O'Neill, for the season of 1914, shows that five experts, six sharpshooters, fourteen marksmen and thirty-three first class marksmen qualified. A complete shooting outfit has been ordered by Captain Loy for the use of developing a first class rifle team at the beginning of the 1915 season. It includes a double set of new rifles for each man, a pair of micrometers, complete cleaning outfit and material and a telescope. A number of competitions have been arranged for the indoor range during the winter months.

#### ANNUAL INSPECTIONS, NEW YORK.

Dates for the annual inspection of the New York National Guard to be made by officers of the Army detailed as inspector-instructors with the National Guard and inspections by the state officers have been officially confirmed. The dates of inspection of the several regiments are as follows: 7th and 71st Infantry, March 9, 10 and 11; 23d Infantry, March 16, 17 and 18; 14th and 69th Infantry, March 23, 24 and 25; 12th and 47th Infantry, March 29, 30 and 31. The inspection of the 2d Infantry will commence on Jan. 25, and the 1st on Feb. 15; the 3d on March 1, and the 10th on March 8.

The 65th Infantry will be inspected March 22, 23 and 24, and the 74th Infantry March 25, 30 and 31. Other inspections will be made as follows: 8th Coast Artillery, March 9, 10 and 11; 9th Coast Artillery, March 16, 17 and 18; 13th Coast Artillery, March 23, 24 and 25; 23d Engineers, March 13, 17, 18, 19, 22 and 23; the 1st Battalion, 2d Field Artillery, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the 2d Battalion of this regiment on March 8, 10, 11 and 12.

The 1st Field Artillery will be inspected March 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26 and 27; Co. A, Signal Corps, March 23; Co. B, Signal Corps, March 24; Troops A and B of Squadron A, March 17, and Troops C and D, of the same command, March 18. Troops of the 1st Cavalry will be inspected as follows: A, March 23; C and E, March 24; K and L, March 25, all these being in Brooklyn; Troop F, of Staten Island, March 26. The troops of this regiment up the state will be inspected as



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follows: B, March 8; C, March 9; D, March 10; H, March 11; M, March 12, and I, March 13.

#### NEW PLAN OF NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITING.

Some interesting data has been compiled relative to an entirely new plan in the organization and training of Co. F, 71st Inf., N.G.N.Y., to be used as the school company in connection with the work of the School of the Line. The plan has proved so successful that it will be of interest to the National Guard generally. All the officers and enlisted men of the company were transferred to the remaining companies of the regiment. First Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 3d U.S. Inf., was detailed to organize the new company, assisted by two instructor sergeants. The following advertisement was inserted in several papers, covering a total period of three weeks:

"NATIONAL GUARD.—Co. F, 71st Inf., one of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health at least eighteen; with pay; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week; overcoat, two uniforms, rifle and other equipment furnished absolutely free by the state; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower baths, athletic trainer. For full particulars call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Co. F, 71st Inf., Regimental Armory, 33d street and Park avenue, Manhattan."

The beneficial results of this advertisement are apparent from the following results obtained: 268 letters were received requesting information regarding Co. F; personal applications received at armory by company commander, 222. Rejected by company commander, 147; rejected by surgeon, 10; total rejected, 157. Enlisted men in company, Nov. 30, 1914, 55; men to be examined by surgeon, 10; total, 222. The men rejected by the company commander were refused for the following reasons: Short stature (less than 5 ft. 6 ins.); age (over forty-five years); characters received on prior discharges; personal appearance and probable aptitude; education. The company commander in his report for the month of November makes the following statement: "By careful elimination I have been able to select as good a class of men for the company as I have ever seen in any military body, and the interest that they have taken in the work has clearly demonstrated that, by careful attention to proper and advantageous advertising and careful and impartial selection of applicants, the National Guard can secure the enlistment of as good a class of men as anyone would desire. The men in this company, with the exception of six, were when they enlisted wholly unfamiliar with any kind of military work. It has been necessary therefore to instill in the men the following: 1. Pride and loyalty to the company; 2. Ambition to perfect themselves in their work; 3. Desire to receive promotion as a result of careful attention to their duties."

The following are progressing very rapidly and have demonstrated a very keen interest in their work and are ambitious to learn. I have been very fortunate in securing the enlistment of a retired first sergeant of the Regular Army. A non-commissioned officers' school will be started, and all privates desiring to take the course will attend. The future non-commissioned officers will be selected from those showing the greatest improvement in that school. This company is starting with absolutely nothing as the matter of dues. Upon the receipt of the company property there will be a marked improvement in the working of the company, as the men will consider themselves "fulfilled soldiers" and will enter into the spirit of the drill with increased enthusiasm. The assistance received from the various companies of the 71st Infantry has been thoroughly appreciated by this company, and has tended to increase the beneficial results which the men of this company may hope to gain by their National Guard service. The company commander also appreciates the interest taken in the organization of this company and the assistance rendered by the officers of the regiment. The work of Sergeants Riley and James was of the greatest benefit to me at the organization of the company, and the results of their work is apparent in the drill of the men at the present time.

Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, A.A.G., Division Staff, in commenting on the remarks of Lieutenant Rich, says: "It will be noted that, although the men of this company are drilling three nights a week, the drill periods are fully occupied. They are not limited to the conventional hour and a half, but are working steadily for two hours and fifteen minutes. The commanding general frequently observes the work of this company, and there is not a dull minute in their drill periods." The men receive \$1.25 per week.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

EX-NAVY asks: A man enlisted in 1907 in the Navy, deserted in 1910, was tried and sentenced to two and one-half years. After being discharged from prison in 1912 he enlisted under assumed name in the Army and within a year was made a non-commissioned officer, which billet he still holds. How can he be reinstated, recover his back time and own name and continue in the Service? Answer: If this man's service is satisfactory he may have his name corrected, but if he enlisted under an assumed name for the purpose of hiding the fact that he had been convicted of desertion, a charge of false enlistment would stand against him and his discharge without honor might be ordered.

ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER.—Your question regarding qualification pay of N.C.O. detachment with disciplinary battalion is a proper one to go through the channel.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 13, 1914.

Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, of Keokuk, Iowa, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams. Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones had dinner Sunday for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Dowd and Miss Ethel Jones. Lieut. G. C. Keleher returned to Jefferson Barracks Monday from San Francisco, where he had gone with a detachment of recruits.

Lieut. J. G. Donovan gave a chafing-dish supper Monday for Mrs. E. B. Dunlap, Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr., Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan and Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher. At the bowling alley on Monday evening were Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Craig and Mr. Lawrence Kennedy. Mrs. A. E. Williams entertained Tuesday with a tea in honor of her cousin, Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, of Keokuk, Iowa, and for Mesdames J. M. Kennedy, A. M. Wetherill, Charles C. Farmer, jr., E. B. Dunlap, M. E. Gillespie, H. G. Humphreys, G. V. Rukke, A. R. Dillingham, J. M. Craig, F. H. Burr, W. E. Merrill, G. C. Keleher, J. A. McAllister, W. S. Dowd, Miss Ethel Jones and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan.

Mrs. C. L. Foster gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Williams, Kellogg, Farmer, Dunlap, Merrill, Smith and Keleher. Mrs. G. C. Keleher gave a tea Wednesday in honor of Mrs. E. B. Dunlap.

The officers and ladies of the post were invited to the club on Thursday to celebrate the promotion to a captaincy of Mr. J. M. Craig. Hearty congratulations were extended and all hope that Captain Craig will remain at Jefferson Barracks. Miss Hester Nolan spent Thursday and Friday in St. Louis, visiting friends. Col. J. H. Beacom entertained with a charming dinner before the hop Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. E. B. Dunlap, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham and Lieut. and Mrs. Keleher.

Those at the informal hop in the Officers' Club Friday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. E. B. Dunlap, Capt. F. H. Lomas, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Dowd, Lieut. and Mrs. Keleher and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister. Mrs. Emma B. Dunlap, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, left Saturday for Chicago. On Saturday Mrs. F. H. Burr gave a charming auction party in honor of Mrs. C. W. Kellogg. The guests were Mesdames Kennedy, Williams, Craig, Kress, Merrill, Dowd, McAllister, Misses Ethel Jones and Hester and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Craig and Miss Blanche Nolan; Mrs. Kellogg received the guest prize. Mesdames M. E. Gillespie, C. L. Foster, F. M. Jones, G. W. England, Talbot Smith and G. C. Keleher came in for tea.

Lieut. W. S. Dowd, who has been at Jefferson Barracks receiving instructions in recruiting duty, left Sunday for Joplin, Mo.

The enlisted men of the 15th Recruit Company gave a dance in the post gymnasium Saturday evening. Music was furnished by the depot band and a delicious supper was served. On Saturday evening the 27th Recruit Company gave a smoker in their club rooms.

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 8, 1914.

The post will feel a great loss in the departure of Major Grant, Q.M. Corps, and his attractive family for the Philippines. Many affairs have been given in the past week in their honor.

Mrs. and Miss Clark gave a supper after the swimming party Wednesday evening to Misses Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Marion and Laura Littebrant, Sweezy, Pattison and Hendri, Captain McNally, Lieutenants Brown, Ostroski, Sliney, Messrs. Hunter and Sweezy. Mr. Ostroski entertained Thanksgiving in honor of Major and Mrs. Grant and Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant. Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright had as guests the same night Mrs. Offey and Mr. Hunter, and Capt. and Miss Pattison also gave a dinner to Mrs. Moseley, Lieutenant Rinehardt and Masters Francis and Van Moseley. Dr. and Mrs. Van Kirk made Thanksgiving pleasant by giving a dinner to Major and Mrs. Wolf, Capt. and Mrs. Hopwood, Mrs. Jordan and Dr. Smith. Mrs. Roscoe took her small son, Keith, to Letterman Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for a minor operation on his throat.

Lieutenants Boles and Ostroski were hosts at a charming little farewell dinner for Major and Mrs. Grant and daughters at Del Monte. After the dinner the party attended the hop given in honor of the departing Major and family at the Post Club. The dance was a great success and all danced until a late hour. Sunday morning Misses Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant left on the early train for a short visit in the city before the sailing of the transport on the 5th. Major and Mrs. Grant motored up Tuesday, taking with them Mrs. Moseley and Mrs. Enos. Capt. and Mrs. Sweezy had their son and daughter with them over the holidays. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, mother of Mrs. Lewis Brown, left Saturday morning for the city, to make a short stay before her departure for the Philippines. Her friends are very sorry to have her go.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas gave a very attractive Sunday night supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Kent, Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Mesdames Moseley and Donnellan, Captains Rubottom and McNally, Lieutenant Rinehardt and Mr. Hunter. Dr. and Mrs. Scott motored up to the city, taking Dr. and Mrs. Pick with them, and after much difficulty finally arrived home again Saturday. Those who enjoyed dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Brown Tuesday evening were Mesdames

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Thomas, Donnellan and Mr. Hunter. The party afterward adjourned to the "ladies' night" hop.

The regular attendants to the weekly swim met at Del Monte Plunge Wednesday night, after which Captain McNally entertained his friends with a supper at the club. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Swezey, Mrs. Craig, Misses Hendri and Clark, Lieutenants Brown and Siney and Mr. Hunter. Captain Thomas was away for a few days last week on an inspecting trip. Lieutenant Chase has been quite ill with malaria for the past two weeks. Hopes are high for his immediate recovery. Mrs. Burnett arrived here Saturday.

Sunday night Mr. Foster, manager of the Pacific Grove Hotel, was host for a delightful dinner at the hotel. Those who enjoyed his hospitality were Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright and Mrs. Brainard. Mrs. Holley was hostess for a little tea at the "Gift Shop" Monday afternoon. Those present were Mesdames Coughlan, Olney, Moseley and Wainwright.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 7, 1914.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene on Wednesday gave a beautiful dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan, of Sherburne Point, Vt., and for Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Scott and Lieut. and Mrs. James Greene. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, guests of their daughter, Mrs. James Greene, and Lieutenant Greene, left Saturday for their home. Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Leavitt, of Kansas City, Mo., are guests of their parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Leavitt. Capt. J. W. Furlow, Q.M.C., has arrived from Galveston and is packing. Capt. and Mrs. Furlow leave shortly for Galveston, for station.

Capt. and Mrs. James Furlow were guests of honor at a dinner given Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fredericks, in the city. Capt. and Mrs. Kump gave a delightful dinner Sunday in honor of their wedding anniversary, when their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr., Mrs. Ethan B. Ryan, of Billings, Mont., Capt. Joseph Beacham and Mr. Edward McGonigle.

Mrs. James Greene gave a luncheon Monday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Clarence Morgan. A French basket of yellow roses and ferns was placed in the center of the table and the yellow color scheme was used in all the appointments. The guests were Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Arthur C. Ducat, Edgar F. Haines, J. J. Fulmer, J. S. Herron, Travis, Kedrick, Smyser and McEntee. Lieut. and Mrs. Virgil Peterson, who arrive in San Francisco this week from a three years' stay in the Philippines, will come to Leavenworth to spend the holidays with Mrs. Peterson's mother, Mrs. Nancy Hunting, later going to Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Peterson will be on duty at the Engineers' School for a special course.

Major James R. Lindsay has arrived from Texas City to join his family, who have been in the city with Mrs. Lindsay's mother, Mrs. T. Miller. Major Lindsay has just returned from a tour of duty at Vera Cruz, Mexico, with the 28th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman on Friday gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mrs. N. F. McClure and Capt. J. Beacham.

Miss Virginia Roberts, guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Craig, spent last week with Capt. and Mrs. George W. Stuart. On Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Stuart entertained fourteen guests at dinner in honor of Miss Roberts, who has left Sunday in compliment to Miss Roberts.

Basketball is quite popular at the children's school; Eddie Turner is captain of No. 4 team and Ted Ryther is captain of team No. 1.

Among those from the post who attended the luncheon given Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow, of Galveston, Wednesday, by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tholen, of the city, were Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth, Major and Mrs. Upton. Major M. A. W. Schockley, Med. Corps, was guest of friends at the National Military Home the past week.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Mrs. Nathaniel T. McClure, Captain Beacham and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle. Mrs. Mary E. Hannah, mother of Capt. James G. Hannah, arrived this week from her home in Syracuse, N.Y., for an extended visit with Mrs. Hannah at the post. Lieut. G. M. McEntee has arrived from Galveston, Texas, to visit his family.

Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton gave a dinner Sunday as a pleasure for Miss Virginia Roberts, of Columbus. Lieut. O. S. Albright gave a dinner in compliment to Miss Roberts. Mrs. Hugh A. Drum gave a luncheon Thursday, when Mrs. Fletcher Knight, of Rochester, N.Y., was the honored guest. Those invited were Mesdames Fuller, Eaton, Herbst, Miss Reame and Mrs. Catron. Mrs. Rudolph Smyser, Jr., gave a tea Thursday in honor of Mrs. Clarence Morgan. Mrs. Smyser was assisted in entertaining by Mesdames Henry A. Greene, R. S. Craig, J. J. Fulmer, S. T. Mackall and James Greene. Mrs. Fletcher Knight, of Rochester, N.Y., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thom Catron.

Miss Virginia Roberts was honored guest at Sunday supper given by Capt. and Mrs. George W. Stuart for Capt. and Mrs. Magee, Capt. and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Hitt, Miss Young, of San Antonio, Texas, Lieutenants J. C. Moore and A. G. Gutensohn. Major and Mrs. L. S. Sorley gave a dinner Saturday. Mrs. Herschel Tapes entertained in her usual charming manner with a tea Friday in honor of Mrs. Clarence Morgan, of Sherburne Point, Vt., and Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, bride of Captain Mitchell. C.E. The guests, numbering fifty, were received in the drawing room, which was artistically decorated with Killarney roses by Mesdames Tapes, Morgan, Kinzie and Mitchell. The table was beautiful in its oriental decorations; a Chinese tea cloth covered the table and in the center was a mound of yellow chrysanthemums, white jonquils,

mingled with ferns, and Southern smilax. The silver candlesticks held white tapers and Mrs. Henry A. Greene poured tea and Mrs. Ola Bell chocolate. Others assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Whitworth, Reese, Bispham, Tausig, Nuttman, Martin, Misses Commiskey and Porter. Miss Virginia Roberts, of Columbus, and Miss Young, of San Antonio, were honored guests at a candy pull party given Thursday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Parker Hitt.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Stuart honored Miss Virginia Roberts with a dinner Friday when their guests included Major and Mrs. O. W. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Perkins and Major S. A. Cheney. Capt. Souland Turner will arrive this week from Texas City after several months' service in Vera Cruz, during which Mrs. Turner has remained at the garrison. Col. T. W. Moore, 7th Inf., was a guest at the garrison the last of the week. Capt. A. N. McClure, 11th Cav., arrived Saturday and is in the hospital for treatment.

Chaplain J. L. Griffes, on border service for several months, arrived Sunday from Galveston. Dr. A. Arthur Griffes, who has just returned from Europe, is the guest of his brother and Mrs. Griffes. The signal, engineer and line classes entertained the staff class, the commandant of the schools, Gen. Henry A. Greene; the assistant commandant, Major Willard Holbrook; the secretary, Captain Ferguson; officers from the post and Military Prison with a delightful smoker Friday night at the Officers' Club. Major E. M. Wright, 1st Cav., presided as toastmaster; Major La R. S. Upton replied to a toast on behalf of the staff class, which opened the evening entertainment. The trials and tribulations of the student officers were the subject of much merriment and song. Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene gave a short talk, which was most interesting and greatly appreciated. Major Holbrook talked in behalf of the Department of Military Art, and the instructors. Colonel Porter told of the Law Department in a most pleasing manner. Lieutenant Moorman and Lieutenant James, of the Signal Corps, put on clever sketches. Dr. Voorhies, dental surgeon, was greatly applauded in a character sketch. One of the most enjoyable features of a burlesque of a meeting of the directors of the Department of Military Art. Many songs, reminiscent of service episodes, Philippines, garrison life, etc., were mingled with patriotic airs. Capt. A. T. Smith presided at the piano. The President's admonition in regard to strict neutrality was adhered to and the evening was one long to be remembered and enjoyed by all.

Lieut. John Scott, 4th Inf., has arrived to spend the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Mary L. Scott, 3752 Wayne avenue, Kansas City. Major William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., will arrive Jan. 2. The children of Capt. and Mrs. I. Madison are quarantined on account of chickenpox. Mrs. Frank A. Barton, wife of Captain Barton, of the Military Prison, arrived to-day from a month's visit in Utica, New York city and Washington. Mrs. O. L. Spaulding entertained eight guests at a bridge supper Friday. Mrs. E. E. Fuller was the hostess Friday night at a bridge party, followed by a supper, at which a number of additional guests were present.

A most brilliant reception and supper was given for Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene by Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell on Dec. 6 at the officers' new mess. The large reception room was transformed into a veritable fairyland, the entire color scheme having been arranged in compliment to the three branches of the Service. The ceiling was festooned with yellow, while the same color shaded the lights. The background for the receiving party was of palms and ferns. The mantels and window seats were banked with ferns and through the soft, feathery foliage glowed the tiny electric lights, while masses of red and white carnations furnished the color. The table lights and decorations ornately completed the artistic scheme. Mrs. Wainia poured coffee and Mrs. O. B. Meyer served punch. The guests, numbering about 250, included all the officers and ladies of the Service Schools. Receiving with the guests of honor and the host and hostess were Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Ferguson and Mr. McClure, and the ladies assisting Mrs. Bell were Mesdames Wade, Herron, Tapes, Eltinge, Cavanaugh, Nuttman, Pritchard, Gienty and Mann. The guests from town were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Miss Eleanor Havens and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl.

### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 5, 1914.

Mrs. Hibbs, who has been making her home with her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, for several months, will sail Monday for San Diego to join her husband, Ensign Nelson Hibbs, who is in command of the torpedoboot destroyer Truxtun. In honor of the birthday of Mrs. Hibbs, Mrs. Wentworth gave a bridge party Friday for Mesdames Doyle, Blamer, Irwin, Jr., Blackburn, O'Leary, Brady, Backus, Hull, Druley, Drake, Stanley, Almy and Fegan. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fisher had dinner Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Hibbs, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth and Naval Constr. Stuart Smith. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen had dinner Monday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle and Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn.

Mrs. J. L. Nielson entertained the Ladies' Sewing Club Monday. Present: Mesdames Wentworth, Hibbs, Duncan, Waddington, Blackburn and Shipp. On Thursday Mrs. H. A. Waddington entertained the club. Comdr. and Mrs. Brady were guests of Paymr. and Mrs. L. H. Atkins at the trainette of "The Poor Little Rich Girl" at the Metropolitan Theater, Seattle, Wednesday. Pay Dir. S. C. Colhoun, U.S.N., was also a member of the party. Major J. F. McGill, U.S.M.C., is home from duty at San Diego for a visit with his family. Dr. Harry Johnson gave a stag party Monday evening for Paymr. R. B. Lupton, Lieut. E. D. Almy, Lieut. H. A. Waddington, Ensigns Moore, Lee and Refo and Father Cammerman.

Attending the skating rink in Bremerton Monday and Thursday evenings were Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. Perkins and Mr. Loe Broderick. The bowlers Wednesday evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Nielson, Waddington, Atkins, Almy, Mrs. Brown, Dr. Harry Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and Mr. Brooks. Mrs. N. M. Dyer, of Seattle, was the week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen. Mrs. Earl R. Shipp entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Hibbs, Wentworth and Blackburn. Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mesdames Pond, Stiles, Dibrell, Atkins and Lieutenant Harrison, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Harrison.

Lieut. M. F. Draemel left for the East coast to join the battleship Vermont. Mrs. Draemel will remain with her parents in Seattle. Lieut. and Mrs. H. Blackburn attended the "Junior Chaperones" ball in Seattle Friday evening. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen had dinner Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. DeWitt Blamer and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs. Miss Betty Brainard and Mr. William Burwell, of Seattle, spent Sunday at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. E. B. Larimer.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Nielson had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mesdames Irvine and Waddington. Dr. E. L. Jones has moved his family from the Kitsap Inn to the Fuller cottage on Fifth street, Bremerton. Mrs. Harriet Brown had supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger, Paymr. R. B. Lupton, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson and Ensign Lee. On Tuesday Mrs. Harriet Brown had supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Irvine, Paymaster Lupton and Lieut. W. F. Gresham. Lieut. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Mrs. Harriet Brown and Paymr. R. B. Lupton.

The cruiser Albany arrived at the navy yard Friday afternoon from six months' duty in Mexican waters, and will remain here for two months for repairs. The official presentation of the silver loving cup to the winner in the ladies' tournament took place at the apartments of Mrs. Harriet Brown in Bremerton Monday. The cup has been held the past month by Mrs. Forbes, but, having been won twice by Mrs. J. C. Fegan, it became her permanent property Dec. 1. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer, Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. and Mrs. Irvine, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Lieut. W. F. Gresham, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and Mrs. Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond have moved into the house in the yard recently occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Draemel. Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins had dinner at the Kitsap Inn Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Ensign R. C. Lee, Lieut. R. C. Refo and Ensign J. W. Moore.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer and little daughter were guests over Thanksgiving of Mrs. W. T. Burwell, in Seattle. Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. McCain had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy. Mrs. F. M. Perkins gave a bridge party Saturday



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for Surg. and Mrs. Backus, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Smith and the hostess.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan have moved from State street, Bremerton, into one of the new apartments at the west end of the navy yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs have moved into the cottage just vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan and will move in Dec. 15, at which time Lieutenant Commander Briggs will leave for duty on the Oregon. Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger was bridge hostess Friday to Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Perkins and the hostess.

### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 14, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Taliaferro had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins and Lieutenants Bishop and Dougherty; on Dec. 13 Lieut. and Mrs. Taliaferro entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant and Lieutenants Collins and Smith. Lieutenant Tyndall, student officer, School of Fire, was called to New York by the illness of his mother; Mrs. Tyndall went to San Antonio to await his return. The fall term, School of Fire, closes Dec. 15, and the student officers in attendance are preparing to return to their respective stations.

Capt. and Mrs. McNair entertained at dinner Dec. 6 for Lieut. and Mrs. Taliaferro, Lieut. and Mrs. Short, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, of Oklahoma City. Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. De Armond and Capt. and Mrs. McNair. Lieut. and Mrs. Danford gave a dinner Dec. 1 for Capt. and Mrs. McNair and Lieutenant Smith and mother. Three very instructive and interesting illustrated lectures were given by Major O'Hearn, Ord. Dept., Washington, D.C., this week to the officers and non-commissioned officers at Fort Sill.

Lieut. and Mrs. Short entertained Miss Culbertson and Lieutenants Jones, Polk, Hatch and Greenwood at dinner Friday. Miss Culbertson is a week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Short. Fort Sill was honored last week by a visit from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Colonel Chamberlain and Captain McCoy for the purpose of inspecting the work of the experimental battery of recruits and also the firing of the School of Artillery Fire. A hop was given Friday night in honor of the visitors of the week and in farewell to the student officers, and was attended by most of the officers; General Wood, Captain McCoy, Lieutenant Bishop and Miss Culbertson were the out-of-town guests. Capt. Wright Smith received a severe injury to his ankle this week by his horse falling on him.

The football trophy, a beautiful silver cup, was presented Sunday night to Battery B, which won first place in the league series.

### TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Nov. 30, 1914.

The 5th Infantry was glad to see land Nov. 25 after ten days on the water from New York. They were welcomed at the dock by Colonel Miller, Major Clayton, Captain Ingram, Captain Ford and Lieutenant Larned. Thursday was, indeed, a day of thanksgiving for the members of the 5th, although they did not leave the boat and come across the isthmus until Friday. They found everything in readiness for them at Empire, Major Clayton, quartermaster at Camp Otis, having even gone so far as to have ice in the refrigerators in all the barracks and quarters.

Several of the officers' families of the 5th were guests in Camp Otis pending the unloading of the transport Buford. Mrs. Rutherford was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman; Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge's guests were Mrs. Edwards, mother and children, while Mrs. Stewart and her children were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Collins. Captain MacArthur, 10th Inf., who has been in the States on leave and on temporary duty with the Quartermaster Corps, also returned on the Buford. His family will remain in the States for the winter.

Major M. B. Stokes, assigned to the 5th Infantry, moved into his new quarters at Empire this week. Lieutenant Wilbur sailed for the States Monday in charge of military prisoners for Fort Jay. He will then take ten days' leave. Major and Mrs. Clayton, Lieutenant Colonel Devore, Major Gerhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Carriethers, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Sibert were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman at a dinner on Monday. The concert by the regimental band was enjoyed during the meal.

Dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Jones on Sunday were Lieutenants Jervey and Marshburn. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram and Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gowen at dinner on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Smith, of Culebra, at dinner at the University Club in Panama City on Sunday. Mrs. Seymour, of Ancon, entertained her daughter, Mrs. Swartz, Mrs. Settle and Mrs. Carriethers, all of Camp Otis, for luncheon on Tuesday. During the afternoon all were guests at the University Club for auction bridge and tea.

Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt gave a farewell dinner at the Tivoli Hotel, Ancon, Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, Lieutenant Colonel Devore, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Settle, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Ford and Captain Humber. The party all attended the large Thanksgiving Eve dance of the Tivoli Club after dinner. Others from Camp Otis attending the hop were Major Gerhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Beuret and Lieutenants Beuret, Fitzmaurice, Marshburn and Gruber. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Collins for dinner Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carriethers were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Ford had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Ingram and Captain Humber. Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau's guests for Thanksgiving

dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers. Guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cron for dinner on the holiday were Lieutenant Colonel Devore, Major Stokes and Lieutenants Cummings and White; Lieutenant Marshburn was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gray for dinner, while Lieutenant Larned, 5th Inf., spent the day with his brother, Lieut. P. A. Larned, 10th Inf., and Mrs. Larned.

Col. and Mrs. Miller, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Miller, Major Stokes and Lieutenant Gruber were guests of Major and Mrs. Settle for dinner on Friday. Colonel Miller has been on sick report for a few days on account of an injury caused by stepping on a rusty nail. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger for dinner on Friday. Dinner guests of Lieutenant Malony on Thanksgiving were Lieutenants Statesman, Kutz and Patch.

Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram and Captain MacArthur were guests of Mrs. Wells for dinner on Friday. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley and two children were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Settle. Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz and Lieutenant Cummings were guests of Lieutenants Jervey and White at dinner at the Tivoli Hotel Saturday.

Lieutenant Smalley arrived at Camp Otis Sunday in charge of 180 recruits for this regiment. A very delightful dinner and moving picture party was given on Saturday evening by Miss Dorothy Gowen in celebration of her birthday. Her guests were Pauline Settle, Katharine Collins, Harwood Merrill, Tyler Coleman and Helene Gowen, of Camp Otis, and Dorothy and Frances Westbury, of Ancon.

Mrs. H. G. Ford was a passenger on the U.S.A.T. Buford when she cleared Balboa, en route to San Francisco, this afternoon.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Dec. 7, 1914.

The U.S.A.T. Buford left Colon Monday at six a.m., expecting to reach Balboa, at the Pacific entrance, in the evening, but on account of a slide in the canal near Gold Hill the boat upon reaching Gamboa was anchored, remaining until late on Tuesday. That evening she tied up to Pedro Miguel Locks for the night and the passengers on board, who were making the trip through the canal, were allowed to leave the boat and return to their homes. Mrs. Settle and daughter, Pauline, Mrs. Ingram and two children and Mrs. Harrell and two children left camp on Sunday, going to Colon. They boarded the Buford at her dock that evening and did not return to camp until late Tuesday evening by private motor car. The Buford left Pedro Miguel Locks early Wednesday morning and sailed from Balboa for San Francisco Wednesday evening. Mrs. H. G. Ford, wife of Captain Ford, of this regiment, was a passenger from Balboa.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman gave a dinner Monday for Comdr. and Mrs. Dismukes and Dr. and Mrs. Harmon, of Colon, and Mrs. Miller, Colonel Devore and Mrs. Taylor, of Camp Otis. The band concert from the veranda was enjoyed after dinner. Lieut. W. E. Larned, 5th Inf., was in camp Sunday, the guest of his brother, Lieut. P. A. Larned. The R.N. Club gave a farewell dinner at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge Monday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, soon to leave for station in the States. Others attending were Captain MacArthur, Lieutenants White, Jervey, Heidt and Cummings.

Mrs. Taylor's luncheon guests on Monday were Comdr. and Mrs. Dismukes and Dr. and Mrs. Harmon, of Colon. Dr. and Mrs. Harmon and Mrs. Coleman were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman several days this week. Col. and Mrs. Miller opened their beautiful and attractive home to the members of the regiment and their guests Tuesday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt and Miss Natalie Blauvelt and Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, who leave the regiment this week. The house was gorgeously decorated with palm leaves, shaded lights, hanging ferns and tropical foliage. The regimental band played behind a palm bower and dancing was enjoyed on the large verandas. A delicious buffet supper was served and punch was served by Mrs. Malony.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Major and Mrs. Settle for Tuesday dinner and for luncheon on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Harrell on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers.

Miss True Merrill celebrated her seventh birthday anniversary Wednesday afternoon by inviting in her many young friends for games and refreshments. Her little guests were Tyler Coleman, Mary Taylor, Louis Conn, Helen, Mildred and Betty Gowen, Mary Louise and Isabel Harrell, Dorothy Ann and Mandeville Ingram and Lydia and Hazard Eskridge. Miss True received many useful and pretty gifts. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Merrill on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Clayton had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Ingram. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman gave an auction bridge party on Wednesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carrithers and for Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Captain MacArthur, Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Larned. Table prizes were won by Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Taylor and Captain Gowen. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers received beautiful and useful gifts from the host and hostess.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman over Wednesday and until they sailed on Thursday for New York from Colon on the S.S. Tenadores. Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt and Miss Blauvelt and Lieutenant Cummings were passengers on the same ship.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gray entertained at cards on Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Cron, Lieut. and Mrs. Larned, Lieut. and Miss Beuret, Mrs. Sibert and Lieutenant Marshburn. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram and two children, Lieutenants Patch and Lytle will be passengers on the S.S. Colon, sailing from Colon Monday.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Dec. 12, 1914.

A most delightful entertainment was the regimental bridge- tea last week, when the ladies had many guests. Bridge was played at fourteen tables until four o'clock, when the dance guests began to arrive. For the bridge Mrs. Peter Hulme's guests were Mesdames Read, Kennedy, Joyce, Pickering, Truitt, Barth and Miss Davis; Mrs. Worriwlow's guests were Mesdames Banister, Booth, Kilbourne, Cavenaugh, Moore, Graham and Powers; Mrs. Andres's guests were Mesdames Wadsworth, Baxter, Davis, Myers and the Misses Casteel, Kimball and Norman; Mrs. Gunster's guests were Mesdames Weeks, French, Barrows, McCleave, Wright, Lawson and Jarvis; Mrs. Duke's guests were Mesdames Dalton, Corey, Mudgett, Glover, Purcell, Whitfield, Koerper and Miss Mace; Mrs. Olson's guests were Mesdames Knight, Rodgers and Mayo; Mrs. Cook's guests were Mesdames Garber, Bridges, Morris and Johnson; Mrs. Bryan's guests were Mesdames Holmes, Brewer, Hasson, Guthrie, Cole, Von Kessler and Truesdell. Dancing continued until long after six o'clock, the regimental band playing, and practically the whole division was present.

Captain Peyton had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Mesdames Smith and Morse. Major Bennett was a guest at headquarters mess last Wednesday evening. Lieutenant Betcher, recently assigned to the regiment, arrived to-day. Capt. and Mrs. Worriwlow were auto guests of Captain Leonori last Wednesday, when Galveston was visited and a trip made to the theater. Colonel Rogers, Captains Bessell and Leonori attended the theater Thursday to see Ed Pearce in "Coney Island." Captains Peyton, Morrow and Major attended the Galveston Artillery Club ball Tuesday night, when the debutantes made their bows. Guests of the Artillery Club of Galveston, a civilian organization, last Saturday night for their smoker included Colonel Rogers, Major Hersey, Captain Hand, Major Kobbé, Captain Peyton and Chaplain Winter.

Captain Morrow gave a dinner Saturday at Roger's Oyster Farm in honor of Mrs. Ward, of Dallas, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Lieutenants Rucker and Dillman. Lieutenant Landis was a dinner guest in Galveston Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crocker. In honor of Major Hersey, Capt. and Mrs. Bessell and Chaplain Winter the regiment entertained Wednesday evening with a reception and dance. In the receiving line were Colonel Rogers, Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Peter Hulme, Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Major Hersey, Chaplain Winter and Lieutenant Brewer. Dancing began at 8:30 and continued until long after midnight. The pavilion was crowded with guests. During an intermission Mr. and Mrs. Dupree,

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from Castle House, on their way to the San Francisco exhibition, gave a demonstration of new steps in the one-step, hesitation waltz, tango and Texas Tommy. The guests included most of the officers and ladies of the division. Out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mrs. O'Keefe and the Misses O'Keefe, of Houston, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Morse, of Galveston, and Miss Noble, of Texas City. Some of the young ladies present were the Misses Casteel, Read, Booth, Alexander, Davis and Mace.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joyce, 6th Cav., had dinner Wednesday for Captains Major and Barnes and Miss Davis. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crocker, in Galveston, last night, and attended the Garten Verein dance. At the dance given last night by the 4th Field Artillery, in honor of their officers who have just returned from Vera Cruz, there were present from our regiment Captains Morrow, Peyton, Major, Lieutenant Hunt, Major Hersey, Chaplain Winter, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan. Captain Major will be a guest to-morrow when Mrs. Kilbourne, 4th Art., entertains at tea in honor of Miss Mace.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Northern had a dance at their home, Edgewater, yesterday evening for Miss Mary Stokes and Ensign G. Barry Wilson, whose wedding will be one of the events of the week. The house was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and the officer guests were Ensigns Philip Yeatman, Louis Nash, Tunis A. M. Craven, H. J. Nelson, C. H. Mecum, S. G. Moore, P. P. Powell, Ligon B. Ard, Lieut. Tracy G. Hunter, Jr. Miss Mary Wilson had a card party yesterday for Miss Mary Stokes; dainty gold clasps were awarded Mrs. Charles Rogers, Misses Anne Elliott Pennebaker, Belfield Murray and Mary Stokes. The guests were Misses Stokes, Pennebaker, Maury, Perkins, Murray, Mahone, Jernigan, Simmons, Mesdames Northern, Henderson, Rogers, Ketner, Oast and Lane.

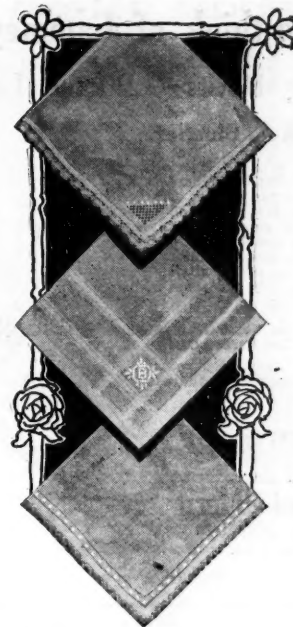
Mrs. Clifford Millard and Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberoth left last evening for New York. Ensign Jennifer Garnett spent several days in Richmond last week with his mother, Mrs. G. T. Garnett. Civil Engr. Carl Bostrom has returned to the yard from Washington and New York. Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, who for six weeks has been in Norfolk, with Captain Marix, U.S.S. Louisiana, has returned to Washington, where she is the guest of her niece, Mrs. J. B. Rhodes. Ensign and Mrs. R. S. Field leave this afternoon for Washington to spend some time.

Five battleships, two monitors, four submarines and three colliers are now at the yard; the battleships are the Delaware, North Dakota, Louisiana, Vermont and New Hampshire. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for their brother, Lieut. W. H. Gorman, U.S.R.C.S., Mrs. J. H. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Davis and Lieut. G. L. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. John Ketner are entertaining this evening at a buffet supper for their sister and Ensign George Barry Wilson, whose marriage occurs to-morrow evening at St. Luke's Church. The guests are the bridal party, Misses Anne Pennebaker, of Washington, D.C.; Ellen Maury, Virginia Brown, Belfield Murray, Mary Wilson, Ensigns G. B. Wilson, Robinson, Nash, Yeatman, Nelson, Mecum and Callahan. Mrs. V. L. Lane and child, of Williamsburg, Va., are guests of Mrs. George Wilson for the Stokes-Wilson wedding.

Ensign L. O. Alford had dinner on the Louisiana Wednesday for Ensign and Mrs. Hill, Misses Cecile Williams, Elizabeth Jernigan, Lucy Carney and Elizabeth Green, Ensigns Nash, Peck and Mr. Alfred Riddick. Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Martin had a dance for their daughter, Miss Rosalie Martin, who is a debutante, at Parrish Hall, Portsmouth, Thursday evening; among naval people present were Comdr. and Mrs. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Ensign and Mrs. Wild, Ensign and Mrs. Mathews, Ensign and Mrs. Hill, Surg. and Mrs. Tennent, Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert, Misses Dorothy Pickrell, Marjorie Eldridge, Ensigns Pamperin, Shock, Alford, Peck, Keisker, Surgeon Foote, Lieutenants Talbot, Davis, Lloyd and Howard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Withers, guests in Washington, will arrive soon and reside for a while in Norfolk, as Lieutenant Withers, of the Tonopah, is in command of the 2d Submarine Flotilla, now at the yard. Lieutenant Commander De Frees, Bureau of Ordnance, was at the yard last week to make an examination of the action of the torpedo exploded against the side of the experimental caisson recently. Mrs. Albert Gleaves, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Barton Myers, has returned to her home in Washington. Surg. and Mrs. L. Higgins had tea on the Arkansas Sunday for Miss Belle Heath. Mrs. George Pickrell, Miss Dorothy Pickrell, Miss Julia Downer and the ship's officers.

Mrs. H. L. Kelly, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Paymr. and Mrs. R. K. Van Mater, left Monday to join Surgeon Kelly, who is returning from duty in Vera Cruz. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Norris are guests at Miss Pope's, Freemason and Duke streets, until their quarters in the yard are ready. Ensign Pamperin had a dance on the Louisiana Tuesday evening for some of the Norfolk debutantes. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. G. Pennington and Paymr. and Mrs. Spear, chaperoned, and the merry dancers were Misses Marjory Eldridge, Laura Stanley, Anne Groner, Hope Baker, Rosalie Martin, Dorothy Cohn, Helen Baker, Virginia Groner, Margaret Cobb and Frances Masury; Messrs. Furr, Yeatman, Green, Wood, Quintard, Waterman,



Thorpe, Walton, Marsden, Ensigns E. D. Peck, Jenifer Garnett, Lieut. F. R. Hoyt and the officers of the ship. Ensign and Mrs. Harold Parmelee, who attended the Army-Navy game, are guests of Mrs. Parmelee's parents, Representative and Mrs. Henry, of Texas, at their home, Chevy Chase.

The officers of the Louisiana had dinner Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. John Dillon, Misses May Thacker, Mary Winkler and Gladis Minnetree. Mrs. William Halsey and daughter, guests of relatives in Baltimore, have left to join Lieutenant Halsey in New York. Lieut. S. L. Howard had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Foster, Misses Frances Masury, Anne Groner and Lieut. Keller E. Rockey. Lieut. Carey Wilson, U.S.A., had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mrs. Julian Granberry, Misses Frances and Loulie Wilson, Mr. Seaton West and Mr. Jeaneret, of New York.

The officers of the North Dakota reorganized their Cotillion Club at a meeting in the junior mess Monday, and Ensign T. I. Hale was elected president. The ship will probably be at the yard some time, and it is proposed to give a series of dances, probably in Norfolk, similar to those given by the club in New York last winter at Sherry's. Miss Ellen Maury had a handkerchief shower at her home, Raleigh avenue, yesterday for Miss Mary Stokes. La France roses and smilax charmingly decorated the house. At cards prizes were won by Miss Anne Pennebaker, of Washington, Mrs. Charles Rogers and Miss Marie Mahone; the guests were Mrs. Samuel Northern, Mrs. Thorpe Henderson, Mrs. Charles Rogers, Misses Stokes, Wilson, de Jarnette, Pennebaker, Lamo, Mahone, Jernigan, Murray and Gillam. A delightful dinner dance was given on the New Hampshire Monday by Ensigns Lingo, Hendren, Lee Head, Pennoyer, Worrell and Mathews to Mrs. Mathews, Miss Bedral, of Florence, S.C., Misses Dorothy Robertson and Charlotte Billisly.

Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sharp, Redgate avenue. Miss Bedral, of Florence, S.C., is the guest of Ensign and Mrs. James M. Mathews. Mrs. J. B. Davis and Miss Elizabeth Davis, of New York, have taken an apartment in the Waverly, Portsmouth, to be near Lieut. G. L. Davis, stationed at the Marine Barracks. Lieut. R. P. Peirce has returned from a month's leave in Washington and New York. Lieut. Carey Wilson, U.S.A., spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Sargeant, Virginia Beach. Miss Aline Kelly left last week to spend a month with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett and baby have left to spend the Christmas holidays North. Paymr. and Mrs. W. B. Rogers are expected here this week from their wedding. Miss Susie Galt will return this week from the Army and Navy game and from a visit to relatives at Columbia University, New York. Mr. and Mrs. John Dillon had dinner Tuesday evening for Miss Helen Gerard, Paymr. R. D. Reed and Surg. Ovid Foote.

Mrs. William Old has returned to her home, Freemason street, from a visit to her son and daughter-in-law, Surg. and Mrs. Edward Old, at their home, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jones had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. George Williams. Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear had dinner Friday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. C. Laird, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly and Paymr. and Mrs. Felix R. Holt. Miss Jean Jervey spent the week-end at Fort Monroe with Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury. Mrs. William Bellamy and Miss Lilla Bellamy, of Wilmington, N.C., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. B. N. Chiswell, Stockley Gardens.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 9, 1914.

A large dancing party was given Saturday evening for Miss Dorothy Bennett by Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott. The sail loft had been beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns and potted palms; the supper room with bright colored lanterns and pepper tree boughs. Red shaded candelabra lighted the tables, while Japanese lanterns enclosed all electric lights suspended from the ceiling. The 150 guests included all the officers of the ships now here, with the officers and ladies of the yard and the naval contingent in Vallejo. From San Francisco and the bay cities came Mrs. Harry Johnson and Miss Pauline Painter, of Alameda; Misses Dorothy Woodward, Carolina Williams, Gatch, Keeler, Mildred Elam, Thelma and Vera Garratt, of Berkeley; Ethel Perkins, of Oakland; Lois Crosby, of Piedmont; Helen Funk, of Alameda; Theresa Harrison, Dorothy Hiller and Evelyn Van Winkle; Anna Peters, Nan Vail and Helen Rodgers, of San Francisco, the latter three being house guests at the Ellicott home. Glen-dower Ellicott also came up from Half Moon Bay and remained with his parents over the week-end.

Capt. and Mrs. Ellicott and Miss Ellicott attended a dance given Monday evening in San Francisco by Mr. and Mrs. E. Martin for Gen. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. Downey Harvey, Heine Von Schroeder and Mr. Paschal. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose were honor guests at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett Dec. 3. As Captain Crose leaves this month for the East coast, to assume command of the Rhode Island, strips of ribbon bearing the name of the ship served as favors. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Crose, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Capt. and Mrs. George R. Williams, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Freeman and Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay. A bridge party was given for Mrs. Crose by Mrs. Frederick N. Freeman in Vallejo. Aboard the Cleveland, Capt. and Mrs. George R. Williams made Miss

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Dorothy Bennett the motif for a luncheon for Ensign and Mrs. James A. Crutchfield, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Janet Crose, P.A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson, Ensign Albert R. Mack.

Lieut. J. J. Manning and Mrs. Manning have taken a house in Vallejo while the South Dakota remains at Mare Island. Wednesday a bridge party was given by Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley with Mrs. Manning as complimented guest. The prize-winners were Mesdames Cecil S. Baker, John M. Ellicott, Merlyn G. Cook and James Reed, jr. Others present: Mesdames Jonathan Brooks, William M. Crose, Franklin D. Karns, Ulys S. Webb, Alexander N. Mitchell, J. E. Godley, of Vallejo; Philip Andrews and Jasper V. Howard. Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield was bridge hostess on Thursday for Mrs. Charles C. Soule. Four tables were played. Mrs. Frank M. Bennett's tea-dance on Thursday was largely attended. She is receiving each Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Henry M. Gleason has returned from a visit to her former home in Scotland.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cooke gave a large dinner Thursday for the machinery division, in honor of Lieut. J. J. Manning, just detached, and Mrs. Manning, and for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell and Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim. Cards were played later, the prizes being won by Mrs. Jones, Lieutenant Commander Karns and Lieutenant Manning. The Manning quarters have been assigned to Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., who had just taken a house in Vallejo, and the latter has now been engaged by Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, who will leave the yard Dec. 15. Lieutenant Jones having been ordered to join the Prometheus. Miss Nina Blow has returned to San Francisco after a foreign tour, followed by a visit at the home of her uncle and aunt, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, in Washington, D.C. Miss Blow and her mother, Mrs. A. W. Blow, are occupying a home on Russian Hill, San Francisco, for the winter.

Lieut. Kempff, returned recently from a visit to Texas, underwent an operation at the St. Francis Hospital, San Francisco, last week, but is now doing splendidly. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, at Yerba Buena, had dinner Friday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Landfield, and for Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss Cobb Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Marrier and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young.

Mrs. Edward H. Connor entertained at bridge last Saturday at her home in Vallejo. Mrs. John A. Monroe was also a bridge hostess of the week, entertaining a number of friends at the Collins apartments on Tuesday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim's dinner for Miss Dorothy Bennett was a pretty affair this evening, with holly berries as decorations. Present: Miss Bennett, Miss Janet Crose, Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden, P.A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson, Ensign Berry and Lieut. Milton S. Davis. The entire party attended the yard hop. Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks were dinner hosts this evening in honor of Mrs. Charles C. Soule, guest of Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip H. Lauman, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Jasper V. Howard, Miss Marion Brooks, Dr. Manchester and P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge.

The collier Nanshan arrived last Thursday and is undergoing ten days' repairs before being again put on the run between here and Mexico with supplies for the fleet on patrol duty. The Buffalo, which temporarily has been on the run to Mexico since her return from Alaska, has arrived; sixty days' repairs will be required on her. Authority has been received for the expenditure of an additional \$10,000 on the yard salt water flushing system, now to be extended to hospital and barracks.

There is a rumor that the Mars will be sent to Olongapo with coal, but there is no substantiation for this yet. The additional work required on the submarines K-7 and K-8, which were recently delivered at Mare Island by the Union Iron Works, the sub-contractors, will be finished Saturday, when the divers will be given some tests preparatory to proceeding to San Diego, where they will join the submarines at the southern base.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 11, 1914.

Mrs. George W. Van Deusen entertained at bridge on Tuesday. Prize-winners were Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Mrs. Guy Carlton, Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor and Mrs. Michel. Mr. Conditt, of Boston, is spending the winter with his sister, Mrs. James Parker, in the staff post.

Miss Isabelle Crosby had a dinner Saturday complimentary to Miss Mary Comstock, of Providence, R.I., who is visiting Miss Amy Heard; other guests were Misses Octavia Bullis, Amy Heard, Captain Hennessy, Dr. Hart and Lieutenants McIntosh and Newman. General Parker, with his aid, Lieut. John H. Read, left Monday to continue the inspection of border posts. Miss Amy Heard and Miss Mary Comstock are spending a few days at Fort Clark as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry R. Smalley.

The Infantry Post Card Club met this week with Mrs. Lorain T. Richardson. Mrs. Tilman Campbell, recently come from the Philippines, will spend the winter in San Antonio while Captain Campbell is on the border. Lieut. Falkner Heard, week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. J. W. Heard, motored back to Fort Clark on Monday. Dr. William L. Hart had a box party at the Majestic on Monday night, followed by a chafing-dish supper for Misses Isabelle Crosby, Octavia Bullis, Linchen Schober, Mary Comstock, Amy Heard, Captain Hennessy and Lieutenants McIntosh and Newman. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles D. Daly returned to the Artillery post last week after four months' stay at West Point, where Lieutenant Daly was coach to the football team. The Field Hospital on Sunday defeated Troop G at football, 10 to 0. The second quarter saw all the scoring, a field goal and a touchdown coming close together. For a while the straight football tactics of Troop G apparently disconcerted the Hospital Corps, but newer football prevailed in the long run. Smith in the second quarter kicked a field goal from the 30-yard line and shortly after

Gurkin made a touchdown on a run of thirty yards around end. The runs of Osborne for the winners were big features. The Lower Post Card Club met on Tuesday with Mrs. George E. Stewart. There were six tables in play. The prize was won by Mrs. Starr. Mrs. Frank Halstead, who has been spending several months in the Infantry post, will leave next week for Washington, where Captain Halstead is in the Walter Reed Hospital, being treated for an injury to the knee caused by a fall from his horse.

Miss Mary Bell White, who has been visiting at Fort Riley, is expected home for Christmas. Lieut. Thaddeus A. Thomson, U.S.N., arrived on Saturday to be the guest of his sister, Mrs. Frost Woodhull, in San Antonio, for several weeks. Major Robert H. Rolfe met with a painful accident on Wednesday morning, when he was thrown and kicked by his horse. He was taken to the Base Hospital, where he still is.

A great variety of polo play was seen in the exhibition double-header Sunday afternoon. In one game the San Antonio four won from the Army Freebooters, 6 to 2, while in the other the 3d Field Artillery defeated the 3d Cavalry, 11 to 3. Despite the raw afternoon, there was a large crowd of civilians and Army people on hand. Captains Hennessy and Corbuser and Lieutenants Bristol and Hammond all played fast polo. Tea was served by the ladies of the garrison and the 3d Cavalry band gave a concert.

Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. John Bullis, Major and Mrs. Jesse McEl. Carter, Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clarke and Major John Collier. Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, who have been in Brownsville for some months, are here packing up to go to Fort Leavenworth, where Major Rice is to be in charge of the Military Prison.

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, a visitor on the post this week, left Tuesday night for El Paso. Other officers registered this week were Col. Beaumont B. Buck and Lieut. Troup Miller. Col. and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, from a four months' leave in the East, are at the Menfer Hotel for a few days, en route to Laredo, where Colonel Brown goes to take command at Fort McIntosh. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold B. Johnson, of Brownsville, are at the Menfer Hotel for a few days.

#### FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, Dec. 9, 1914.

Major Howard spent the week-end in San Antonio at the St. Anthony Hotel. Capt. C. B. Drake has returned from a two months' leave spent in New York city. Mrs. Drake and daughter, still in New York, will join Captain Drake later at Eagle Pass, where his troop is stationed. The hop last Tuesday evening was largely attended. Miss Amy Heard and Miss Mary Comstock added much to the pleasure of the evening. Week before last a bevy of pretty girls from Del Rio visited us.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Winterburn and children and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams motored to Del Rio last Saturday and were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Gething and Miss Gething for luncheon. Miss Amy Heard and Miss Mary Comstock are spending a few days in the garrison the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley. Miss Florence Bateman had dinner Dec. 9 for Miss Amy Heard, Miss Mary Comstock, Miss Maida Lovell, Capt. P. W. Arnold, Lieutenants Heard, Hazeltine and McLane and Chaplain and Mrs. Bateman.

Madame Arnold and Capt. P. W. Arnold had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Bach and Lieutenant Davis. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams is getting up a play, to be given in the near future, to raise funds for the post Christmas tree and for the Red Cross. Everyone has entered into the spirit of the play, which assures it a success. The Christmas cantata to be given on Christmas Eve by the children is progressing nicely.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher had supper Sunday for Captain Drake and Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Fisher. Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley had dinner Tuesday for their house guests, Miss Heard and Miss Comstock, and also for Miss Florence Bateman and Lieutenants Heard, Hazeltine and McLane. Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Fisher had supper Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher and children. Lieut. R. E. and A. G. Fisher are on a mapping detail, with headquarters for the present at Cresco Springs.

Col. F. R. Keefer spent a few days in the post this past week the guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams. Miss Maida Lovell had as her guests at five o'clock tea Thursday Miss Amy Heard, Miss Mary Comstock, Miss Florence Bateman, Capt. P. W. Arnold and Lieutenants Hazeltine, McLane and Heard. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained the young people with a chafing-dish party on Thursday evening, complimentary to Misses Heard and Comstock. On Sunday a number of hunting parties went out in the early morning, returning at dusk with plenty of game.

Miss Martha Petersen of Brackettville, entertained a number of friends Saturday afternoon, complimentary to her husband, guest, Miss Terry. Lieut. Falkner Heard gave a dinner on Friday at the officers' mess in honor of Miss Comstock and Miss Heard.

#### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, Dec. 14, 1914.

Mrs. H. L. Morse, in response to a cable announcing the serious illness of her mother, sailed from New York Dec. 13 for England, Master Leonard and Jerald Morse remaining with their grandmother, Mrs. Morse, in Boston. Mrs. Carpenter, of Providence, R.I., is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Stanley Miller, of Fort Williams. Col. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett are spending a short leave in Boston. Mrs. Henry Todd, jr., has returned to Fort McKinley, after a three weeks' visit in the East.

Mrs. Allen R. Edwards, after a ten days' visit to relatives in Providence, R.I., returned last night to Fort McKinley. Mrs. F. E. Willford, of Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder. Major Moody left Tuesday for Watertown Arsenal, Mrs. Moody going down for the week-end, and on Sunday Major and Mrs. Moody were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wheeler at dinner. Major James L. Bevans returned from the Mexican border on Monday. Mrs. Bevans going to Boston to meet the Major.

The 50th Company are still enjoying their elaborate Thanksgiving decorations in fact they were the motif for a smoker on Saturday evening which was attended by a number of men from the different forts in the harbor. Among the officers present were Capt. L. E. Bennett, R. K. Cravens, H. P. Wilbur, F. J. Behr, H. L. Morse, Lieutenants Seybt, Blood, Armstrong and Schudt.

Before leaving the post Major Moody gave a "promotion party" at the club on Monday evening. Those asked were Colonel Todd, Major and Mrs. and Miss Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Robb, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. W. S. Bowen, wife of Captain Bowen, of Fort Williams, entertained a large number of friends at tea on Monday.

The interest in bowling has increased rapidly since the post exchange has offered a silver loving cup to the best team during the season. The alleys are in constant demand. Monday is ladies' night and last week, after two hours of bowling, the players adjourned to the home of Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Bennett for a Dutch supper. Those present were Colonel Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Willard, Major and Mrs. and Miss Bevans, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt, Rutherton and Armstrong.

Major W. E. Vose, Med. Corps, arrived at Fort Williams last week for duty. Col. H. D. Todd, jr., was the speaker at the December meeting of the State Street Parish Club Friday evening at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland. Miss Tenbroeck Jackson, of Portland, was the week-end guest of Miss Harriet Todd.

A British ship in the harbor sent a splendid soccer team over to the post on Monday for a game, in which the soldier team was defeated by a score of 12 to 6.

Mrs. Alden G. Strong, who has been ill for ten days, is out again. Chaplain Samuel J. Smith held services on Sunday morning in the gymnasium, Mrs. L. E. Bennett rendering a vocal solo. Immediately after this service Chaplain Smith baptized the infant of Master Electr. and Mrs. Williams at



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their home, a number of friends being present for the ceremony.

Mrs. Avery J. French gave a tea on Monday for Mrs. Eastman and Mrs. Weyer, of Portland. Mrs. James L. Bevans served tea and Mrs. Reeder the ice. Mrs. George R. Meyer also assisting. Those calling included Mesdames Willford, Morse, Strong, Edwards, Robb and Moody. At the second Steinert concert at the City Hall on Wednesday, when Miss Alice Nielson was the charming soloist, there were a number of Army people, among whom were Major Pope, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Bowen, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Willford, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder and Lieutenant Rutherton.

The record for playing golf late in the season was broken on the Great Diamond Island links, when a number of enthusiasts played an interesting game on Dec. 10. Since then the cold weather has frozen the ice pond and skating has been the popular attraction.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Nov. 28, 1914.

Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins was an auction hostess on Friday afternoon of last week for Mesdames O'Shea, Warren, Lantry, Baker, Reichmann, Cruikshank, Fales, Bailey, Dodds, Deems, Apple, McAfee, Parker, Janda, Chitty, Mason, Short, Harris, Holcomb and Glassford. Prizes were won by Mesdames Parker, Mason, Dodds, Reichmann and O'Shea. The Misses McMahon and Gertrude Hopkins assisted in serving at the tea table; Mrs. Cruikshank served coffee. Chaplain and Mrs. Aiken had dinner at noon on Thanksgiving Day for Major Newman and Lieutenant Little. Lieut. and Mrs. Gaugler's dinner also took place at noon on that day. The guests included Mrs. Miller and Lieutenants Hall, Richards and Owen.

Capt. and Mrs. Jordan gave an unusually attractive dinner Thursday evening. The dinner table presented a striking picture in its garniture of fluffy orange tulle and harvest home effects. Suspended over the center of the table was a Japanese parasol filled to overflowing with yellow coreopsis and "Thanksgiving blossoms" the graceful sugar cane tassels; underneath this on the table a large golden pumpkin stool, filled with a mound of fruit, while suspended to the ceiling and falling to the table's four corners hung streamers of the orange tulle. The guests were Chaplain and Mrs. Aiken, Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Pridden, Major Guignard and Captain Williams.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Offley's dinner guests on Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and Lieutenant Fosnes. The friends of Capt. and Mrs. Offley regret their early departure for the States on Dec. 3, Captain Offley's foreign service having been completed. Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Bratton were guests of honor at the Thanksgiving dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Rutenatter Thursday evening. A large bowl of chrysanthemums and ferns graced the center of the table; quantities of ferns tied with gauze bows of white mulline covered the chandeliers and were twisted about the standards of the candlesticks. Blushing Kewpie brides in tulle veils ornamented the place-cards, while at each lady's place was found a dainty corsage bouquet of forget-me-nots and ferns tied with white mulline. Covers were placed for Lieut. and Mrs. Bratton, Major and Mrs. Gose, Lieut. and Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Baker, Major Penn and Capt. and Mrs. Rutenatter.

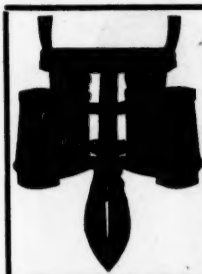
Major Newman gave a dinner at the 1st Infantry Club Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Americus Mitchell's birthday. Other guests were Captain Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Jordan. At Halawa on Saturday, Lieutenant Whitney had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Bratton, Misses Welcome Aver, Ann Carpenter and Lieutenant Little. Capt. Clyde B. Crusan, appointed to the 1st Infantry, will take quarters at Castner as soon as Mrs. Crusan joins him, early in December. Mrs. Crusan has been visiting relatives in Kansas City for some months, and will be welcomed back after her long absence by many friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood leave Dec. 5 for a month's leave on the coast. Major and Mrs. Cruikshank were dinner hosts on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Marion Smith, Major Guignard and Lieutenant Lyerly. Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell gave a dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Ayer, Major and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Tayman, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett and Chaplain and Mrs. Aiken. Mrs. William S. McCaskey arrived on the Wilhelmina Tuesday to be the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey.

Major and Mrs. Ralph Harrison gave a Thanksgiving dinner for Colonel McMahon, the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon and Lieutenants Milligan, Spatz and Fales. Col. and Mrs. Forsyth's dinner guests Wednesday were Miss Margaret Center and Lieutenants Robertson and McCulloch. Miss Harrison's dinner guests on Wednesday were Miss Lila McDonald, Mr. Albert Horner and Lieutenant Fales. Capt. and Frank C. Burnett had Thanksgiving dinner for Major and Mrs. Tayman, Captain Townsend and Lieutenants Little, Whitely, McCulloch and Hinemon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philipson's dinner guests on Thanksgiving were Capt. and Mrs. King, Dr. and Mrs. Clark and Lieutenants Samuelson and Shekerjian. Mrs. Douglas McCaskey on Wednesday gave an auction tea, Mesdames Mason, Fair and Wells holding high scores. Other guests were Mesdames McDonald, Ellis, Bromwell, Carter, Sloane, Wilson, Reardon, Jamerson, Atkinson, Parker and Rosenbaum, from the town posts, and from the garrison were Mesdames Cruikshank, Apple, Naylor, Siner, Willyoung, Andrews, Casals, Browning, Glassford, Daly, Marr, Lantry, Van Poole, Gose, Caldwell, Hunt, Higgins, Ganoce, Kennon, King, Howell, Doane, Burnett, Ayer, Bailey, Philipson, White, Hall and Martin. Mrs. Cruikshank poured coffee and Mrs. Winans served patties.

Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford gave a supper Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Joseph O. Daly's birthday. The place-cards were in the shape of turkeys, and the candles, flowers and bonbon holders were yellow. Small tables were used, each decorated with golden chrysanthemums and yellow shaded candles. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Capt. and



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The hop on Wednesday at the large hall was one of the most attractive ever given at Schofield Barracks. Much credit should be given to the hop committee for the success of the Thanksgiving hop, for it was decided to have it only a few days before, and the difficulties must have been many of collecting the attractive furnishings that transformed the ordinarily very bare room into a gay harvest home. But the plan of using the graceful tasseled sugar-cane for the main decoration around the walls and stage was originated by Mrs. Charles H. Rich, and as a setting it proved wonderfully effective and appropriate.

Mrs. Edwin Goss gave an auction luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames Kennon, Reichmann, Bailey, Lantry, Fair, Burnett, Higgins, Chitty, Parker, Hunt, Meals, Mitchell, McAfee, Gano and Wygant. Major and Mrs. Gideon Van Poole had dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. William Chitty and Capt. and Mrs. James Parker.

The first of a new series of formal post hops took place at the 25th Infantry Hall Wednesday night, and was well attended by officers and ladies of the garrison. A number of suppers and dinners preceded the hop. The hop committee is composed of representatives from each of the four regiments at Schofield. Banks of tall sugar-cane in tassels lined the walls and were banded around the stage, while each column was decorated with a sheath of cane, tied with orange ribbon. Orange paper was fastened about each light, giving the glow of the harvest moon, while the welcoming "Aloha" shone in incandescents over the entrance of the hop room. The 25th Infantry band played excellent dance music. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Kennon and Col. and Mrs. Forsyth.

Major and Mrs. Cruikshank gave a dinner preceding the hop for Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Kimball, Miss Marion Smith, Major William S. Guignard and Lieut. Ballard Lyerly. Lieut. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford on Wednesday gave a hop-supper in honor of Mrs. Joseph O. Daly's birthday. Near the conclusion of supper a cake blazing with tiny yellow candles was placed before Mrs. Daly. Present were Lieut. and Mrs. Daly, Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Marr, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Gertrude Hopkins, Harriet Ellis and Lieuts. Percy Deshon, Bernard Peyton, Kenny Palmer and Freeman Bowley.

### GOLF TOURNAMENT AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Nov. 30, 1914.

Seldom before at Schofield has golf enthusiasm been at such a high pitch as yesterday afternoon, when sixteen Service players from in and around Honolulu played against sixteen others from Schofield, winning the match by 9 to 7. This was the first of three matches arranged between the Army officers of Schofield Barracks and the Army and Navy from Honolulu and the neighboring posts.

Players were paired off as nearly as possible according to relative merit, and played eighteen holes over the new course that has been laid out between the 25th Infantry cantonment and Castner. It was a glorious day for the match and the course was in the best of condition. The following is a list of the players as arranged for the first match, with an x after the name of the winner:

Honolulu—Civil Engr. P. J. Bean, U.S.N.; Gen. W. H. Carter, Capt. C. S. Lincoln, 2d Inf.; Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, 2d Inf.; x; Capt. R. McCreavey, 2d Inf.; Capt. A. C. Knowles, 2d Inf.; Surg. E. Hayden, U.S.N.; x; Naval Constr. J. A. Furer, U.S.N.; Civil Engr. N. M. Smith, U.S.N.; x; Col. B. F. Cheatham, Q.M.C.; x; Ensign T. A. Parker, U.S.N.; x; Lieut. W. C. Rose, 2d Inf.; Lieut. D. T. Greene, 2d Inf.; Dr. Mathews, M.C.; x; Ensign B. O. Wills, U.S.N.; x; Lieut. J. D. Reardon, Inf.; x. Total, 9.

Schofield Barracks—Lieut. H. S. Naylor, 1st Field Art.; x; Col. D. L. Howell, 1st Inf.; x; Capt. W. G. Doane, 25th Inf.; Lieut. C. A. Meals, 25th Inf.; Lieut. K. S. Snow, 1st Inf.; x; Capt. C. A. Martin, 1st Inf.; x; Lieut. W. M. Robertson, 1st Inf.; Lieut. J. H. Hinemon, 1st Inf.; x; Capt. J. M. Loud, 25th Inf.; Major W. M. Cruikshank, 1st Field Art.; Capt. G. L. Townsend, 1st Inf.; Lieutenant Posner, 1st Inf.; x; Capt. J. L. Jordan, 1st Inf.; x; Lieut. H. Shekjerian, 1st Inf.; Lieut. L. I. Samuelson, 1st Inf.; Gen. C. B. Edwards. Total, 7.

### FORT LOGAN NOTES.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 6, 1914.

Mrs. MacKay had dinner Sunday for Mrs. Rowell, Miss May Rowell and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Miller, of Denver. Major and Mrs. Gambrell entertained at dinner Wednesday for Colonel Stark and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Whitehead, of Denver. Dr. J. R. Hall, M.R.C., arrived Saturday for duty, accompanied by his family.

Capt. and Mrs. Nelson gave a dinner party Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Getty, Colonel Stark, Major and Mrs. Gambrell, Capt. and Mrs. Waring and Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley. Mrs. Gambrell was the guest of Mrs. Jacobs, of Denver, Saturday at a luncheon and theater party. Dr. Musser, from Fort Robinson, Neb., who was operated on for appendicitis, is recovering rapidly.

Mrs. Mallory entertained her card club from Denver on Saturday. Mrs. Gambrell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Waring and Mrs. MacKay at dinner Sunday. Mrs. Kuznik, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Elliott, has left for Coronado Beach. Major Gambrell and Mr. MacKay made a trip to Louisville, Colo., Sunday to pay off the troops in the strike zone. Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim gave a Sunday supper for Colonel Stark, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Lieutenant Titus.

### BORDER PATROL NOTES.

Brownsville, Texas, Dec. 6, 1914.

Capt. Frank Geere arrived Nov. 22 from Europe and has been sick in bed in his room in the Miller Hotel ever since. Mrs. Geere is visiting her relatives in Wichita, Kas. Lieutenant Pepin left Nov. 23 for Fort Morgan to join his family and prepare for the January transport. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson left for San Francisco on indefinite leave. Captain Coward has gone to Galveston to meet Mrs. Coward and go on to Monroe for duty.

Quite an elaborate menu was prepared for the Thanksgiving dinner of the troops here. Several of the organizations had a smoker that evening.

Major and Mrs. Rice had dinner Thanksgiving night for Colonel Blockson, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Lieutenants Christie and Glass, all of the Cavalry. The Elks gave a large dance that evening complimentary to the Army people here. Punch was served during the evening and a delightful buffet supper at midnight.

Dr. Schwartzkopf has returned from a visit to Mrs.

Schwartzkopf, at San Antonio. Mrs. C. M. Smith has just gotten over an attack of malaria and little Billy has the whooping cough. Mrs. Cunningham has also been ill with malaria for over a week.

The C.A.C. football team was the victor over the Cavalry team by 17 to 7 in a very spirited contest last Sunday. The Cavalry expect to "get even" in a game scheduled for this afternoon. Chaplain Dougherty, of the 3d Cavalry, reported here for duty last week. He has secured suitable rooms in town and intends to fix up a club for the soldiers.

Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler and their sister, Miss Seeley, leave to-day for their home in Oklahoma, where they will spend the holidays.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 15. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Capt. De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Captain Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral McLean.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wetengel. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

OASTING, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. Sailed Dec. 14 from the Island of Chios, Asia Minor, for Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard Brooklyn, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the navy yard Brooklyn, N.Y.

## ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

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McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. N. Jeffers. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorth. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. David I. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

McDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kiduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

#### Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

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E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIO (supply ship). Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. Sailed Dec. 14 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Progreso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESTAL (repair ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis J. Connelly. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except New Orleans, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. On the West coast of Mexico.

BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. Sailed Dec. 14 from San Francisco, Cal., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. Sailed Dec. 13 from Ensenada, Mexico, for San Pedro, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Josiah H. McKean. Sailed Dec. 11 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Francisco, Cal.

### Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

### Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Manila, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.

### Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

### Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

### Fourth Division.

MONADNOC, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

PICATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

Address mail for boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

### First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

### Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUC (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

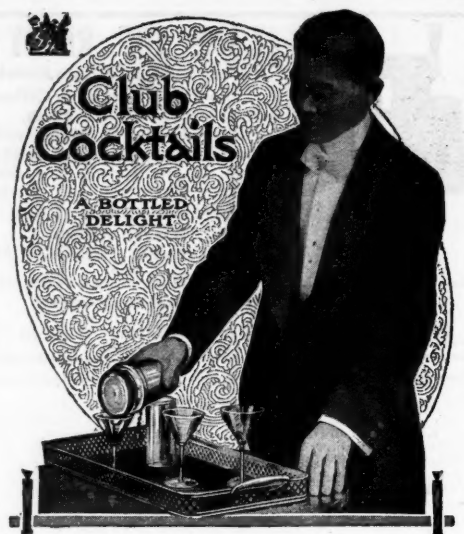
VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Dec. 12 from Port Arthur, Texas, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Butler Y. Rhodes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith,



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master. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Levin J. Wallace. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FULTON (submarine tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Genoa, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LENNIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cooke. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RAINBOW (transport), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST

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RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bttn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Bttn. Lewis H. Cutting. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

UNCAS. Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

BROOKLYN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "Brooklyn" under "Special Service."

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topaka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address there.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Bttn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

### TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis. Dahlgren, Charleston. Farragut, Mare Island. Morris, Newport. Thornton, Charleston. Tingey, Charleston.

De Long, Charleston.

### TUGS.

Accomac, Boston. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapid, Cavite. Rocket, Norfolk. Samoset, Philadelphia. Sebago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston. Sotoyomo, Puget Sound. Standish, Annapolis. Tecumseh, Washington. Tillamook, Puget Sound. Traffic, New York. Transfer, New York. Triton, Washington. Unadilla, Mare Island. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Wabnetta, Norfolk. Waban, Charleston (repairing).

Aylwin, Norfolk, Va. Baltimore, Charleston, S.C. B-1, Pacific Station. Columbia, Philadelphia. Constellation, Norfolk. Constitution, Boston. Duncan, Boston, Mass. General Alava, Cavite. Indiana, Philadelphia. Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.

### VESSLS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J. Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Granite State, New York city. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y. Isla de Luzon, Chicago, Ill. Huntress, St. Louis. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla. Rodgers, Boston, Mass. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y. Somers, Alton, Ill. Stranger, New Orleans, La. Sylvia, Washington, D.C. Vixen, Camden, N.J. Wolverine, Erie, Pa. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Goldsbrough, Bremerton, Wash.

to Commandant; Capt. James C. Breckinridge and Thomas Holcomb, Jr., Aids.  
Lieut. Col. Cyrus Radford, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lieut. Col. William C. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and I., Asst. Adj. and Insp'r's Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McKelvy; 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th Cos., Marine Bks., San Diego, Cal.

5th Regt., on U.S.S. Hancock. Col. Charles A. Doyen, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

### Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Walter N. Hill.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.  
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry C. Davis.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.  
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.  
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.  
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 80th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. John F. McGill.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Lawrence H. Moses.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.  
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqs., 3d, 5th, 22d Cos., 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 23d Cos., commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., commanding.

N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.  
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. A. A. Cunningham.

M.O.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

### Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. M. E. Shearer.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Macker Babb.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marx.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creech.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Robards.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.  
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.  
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Herman T. Vulte.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.  
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.  
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 486.)

14th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos.—E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Lisianski, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqs. band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albay—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G and H Ft. Jay, N.Y.

A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Ordered from San Francisco, Cal., to Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It does serve a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Nov. 3—Firearm, Charles A. Nelson; magazine gun, Frank Sillix; lock mechanisms of breech-loading guns, Arthur Trevor Dawson and George Thomas Buckham; strap support for guns, Otto Prochnow; safety device in connection with mechanical time fuses for artillery projectiles, Arthur Junghans. Week of Nov. 10—Firing mechanism of breech-loading ordnance, Arthur Trevor Dawson and George Thomas Buckham. Patents issued to those in the Navy: Range and deflection transmitter, No. 1,116,407, Lieut. Ernest Friedrich, U.S.N. Week of Nov. 17—Attachment for submarine boats, Sloan Danenhower; telescope mounting for firearms, Eugene P. Camus; submarine signaling apparatus, Christian Berger; apparatus for signaling from one vessel to others, Walter M. Hunt and Frank W. Wood; torpedo, Gustav P. Helfrich. Week of Nov. 24—Cartidge shells, Paul Butler; automatic firearms, John Howard Carl; adjustable gun stock, John Fabian. Patents issued to those in the Army: Range finder for small arms, No. 1,117,999, Lieut. George R. Guild, U.S.A., assignor to David S. Guild, jr., Kirkwood, Mo. Week of Dec. 1—Magazine for rapid fire arms, George Plummer Howe; gun carriage, Karl Voller. Week of Dec. 8—Pivot stand for wheeled gun carriages, Walter Heilmann and Heinrich Kanonenberg; gun mounting, Eugene Schneider; floating submarine mine, John Gunnar Lindmark; pistol holster, Charles E. Gaskill; indicator for submarine vessels, Garfield Perry Smith; submarine vessel, Cesare Laurenti. Patents issued to those in the Army: Pocket filter, No. 1,119,942, Major Powell C. Fountleroy, U.S.A.

James E. Pike, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "About the new brigadier general, Henry A. Greene, the writer will state he should have been made a general ten years ago, as he has filled every important position in the U.S. Army. I think it was about twenty-two years ago, when I was a young recruit at Fort Assiniboine, Capt. Henry A. Greene changed station with his Indian company, which he recruited down at Poplar River Agency, came into Fort Assiniboine one morning, and everyone was out to greet the Indians—myself, Jimmie Dundon, Westphalinger boys and many others of the company. Along came the company, marching in sets of fours, and we thought the Captain was going to hold his four fingers up for the command of fours right, a custom Captain Casey had when he had his Indians known as Casey's Scouts; but to our surprise he yelled out on right into line, and to see those Sioux Indians execute that movement was the biggest surprise that we ever expected to see in all our life, and we looked at one another and all went inside. So the laugh was on us."

The French played a practical joke on the Germans one day. One Gallic wag called across the thirty yards that separated the opposing trenches: "Your Kaiser is very brave, isn't he? He wears the Iron Cross, but he doesn't come into your trenches. To-morrow M. Poincaré, our President, will visit us. He does not wear an Iron Cross, but he is not afraid." The next day the Germans saw a silk top hat come bobbing along the French trenches and heard loud cries of "Vive le President!" Time after time the Germans rattled the top hat with bullets, and still it went bobbing along until the French took it off the spade handle and threw it in the air with yells of derision.

U.S. Should Demand Peace, Says Professor.—Headline.

Thereby pitching another 100,000,000 people into the war.—New York Evening Sun.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

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Its weekly correspondence from the various stations of the Army and Navy gives a complete survey of the social life of the Services; its communications on professional subjects, its editorials and leading articles have been the starting point for many important discussions of military and naval questions by the general press, and have been influential in legislation of military and naval affairs.

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